

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 917.—VOL. XXXII.]

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE GOVERNMENT.

It must be a very serious offence that causes a Government on sufferance to become insufferable. In the instance of her Majesty's advisers who have held office for the last two or three months there had been something more than a tacit and implied determination to bear with them, and even to assist them, during the term of their provisional existence. Placed in a position to a certain extent enforced upon them by the disorganised condition of the Liberal party, there was, perhaps, as little of that power which is derived from cohesion of party and unity of action as of inclination to dis-

turb their short-lived tenure of office. Every one seemed resolved to be to their faults a little blind, and to their virtues very kind. In this condition they stood at first, and by degrees they had received the positive assistance or that section of the Liberal party which Lord John Russell is supposed to represent; while any active opposition on the part of Lord Palmerston's followers, if it was ever intended, had actually passed away; and the conduct of that noble Lord, especially in reference to the last proceedings on the subject of a measure for the government of India, had elicited some grateful expressions from the leader of the Ministry in the Lower House. Although the Lords had treated the Oaths Bill

more contumeliously than ever, the line taken by the Government in the Commons with respect to that measure was such as to act as a counter-irritant, and no explosion was likely to have been the result of that affair. The Budget was, if not a triumph, at least a success; and the readiness, and something more, with which a Conservative Ministry acceded to the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament tended materially to win them golden opinions from all sorts of Liberals. The perils of the India Bill were becoming fainter in their outlines, and, if the attitude of the responsible advisers of the Crown with regard to that question was not very dignified, it was



A MUSSULMAN MARRIAGE PROCESSION IN INDIA.—FROM A NATIVE DRAWING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



at least practical, and any development of the practical is a sure card with the House of Commons. It was becoming a not impossible conjecture that the retention of the Treasury benches by Lord Derby's followers might not be so purely temporary as was supposed some weeks ago. In the Commons the "personnel" of the Ministry was making its way. The tried men were most of them, if not popular, respected; and several of the new hands were showing themselves possessed of the best qualities for making their way in that critical assembly. In short, if there had been no members of the Government in the House of Lords, there seems to be no reason why Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues in the Lower House should not have enjoyed that five years' lease of office by which the tenure of modern place-holding seems to be bounded.

But it has been in the Upper House that they have been most vulnerable. In the first place be it said that the occupant of the woolsack, with a great deal of personal merit, and a considerable amount of personal popularity, has not tended, by the course he has taken, to advance the interests of his Government. On the Oaths Bill it is understood that, whereas the Premier himself was willing to stand neuter, it was the influence of Lord Chelmsford, active or indirect, which brought the Conservative Peers up in such unaccustomed numbers to vote for the exclusion of the only clause in the bill which was worth anything, *quâ* the enactment which was intended. Then the episodic debate in the Commons a few evenings ago, with reference to the somewhat wholesale appointment by the Lord Chancellor of magistrates of his own political party in boroughs, was, to say the least of it, damaging; and last, and by no means least, the noble and learned Lord has on more than one occasion fancied himself more in the position of Speaker of the House of Commons than in that of the presiding Peer in the Upper House, and has elicited remonstrance from some noble Lords, and disapproving stares from a great many more, by attempts at the assumption of an authority which is not recognised at all in that assembly. But it was not very likely that Lord Chelmsford would have been able to do anything calculated to put the Ministry in mortal peril. That was reserved for another, a haughtier, a more subtle, and a more obdurate spirit. The hero of the Gates of Somnauth; the wild Governor-General over whom the East India Company was obliged to throw the lasso of recall; the subordinate official who boasted that he never condescended to consult the chief of the Cabinet to which he belonged, and that chief Sir Robert Peel; the Lord of the Admiralty who used to talk of *his* ships and *his* captains, as if he was a roving Sea King instead of the responsible functionary of a free people and a representative Constitution; the President of the Board of Control who ignored the existence of the Board of Directors while they were still a power, and no mean one; the great—in his own opinion—military critic; in one word, the Earl of Ellenborough it is who has proved to be the Jonah of the Ministerial vessel.

No doubt he has been thrown over into the seething waters of Opposition in the hope and expectation that their fury will be assuaged; and to a certain extent that sacrificial act, whether impelled, as we are willing to believe, by a high sense of what was due to his threatened colleagues, or indirectly, if not directly, enforced by those colleagues on Lord Ellenborough, causes a change in the situation. The complete disavowal by Lord Ellenborough of his having acted either with the concert or the knowledge of the rest of the Cabinet in publishing his despatch to Lord Canning, and the equally explicit declaration of Lord Derby that that act did not meet with his approval, ought necessarily to produce consideration on the part of the Opposition with regard to the course which they are to pursue. But in the minds of persons out of doors—that is the vast British public, who practically have so little to say when noble Lords and right honourable gentlemen, and even the House of Commons, are debating or deciding who are to be the particular individuals that are to guide the State—some very serious considerations must arise. In the first place, it seems clear that any violation of the principle on which it is presumed that our constitutional Government is carried on—namely, that Ministers should command an absolute majority in Parliament—leads inevitably to confusion and difficulty. The experience of the last two months proves that a Ministry dependent on the forbearance, or even on the dissensions, of an Opposition is a machine which cannot work smoothly or certainly. It must be a very hand-to-mouth system of carrying on the business of the country when we find that any mistake on the part of a single member of the Government can at once rouse an Opposition not by any means united or concentrated into unanimity, and bring on suddenly a crisis, which means the putting a stop to all rational legislation, and the commencement of turmoil and dispute about the question of who is to be in and who is to be out.

Again, can any subject be less desirable for the purpose of being made the shuttlecock of party than the question of India? On so vast, so momentous a consideration there ought to be an entire abnegation of personal and party feeling, and an honest co-operation of all sections of politicians in efforts to readjust the disordered condition of that country, as yet not wholly reconquered, or completely brought again under British rule. And yet, one hardly recollects a question on which more pettiness of action has been taken, more personal—in a certain sense—feeling and motive imported into it, or a less practical and comprehensive spirit displayed in dealing with it. All the mighty interests involved have been made subsidiary to party moves. We fully and in every sense subscribe to the necessity of impeaching that rash act of, as it turns out, a member of the Government which, by the publication of a secret despatch, threatened to shake to its centre British power and British prestige in India, inasmuch as that despatch would be translated and dispersed among the native population as the opinion of the Government of this country, which with them means the nation, since they have no idea of public opinion or feeling apart from the name of the Government. It was impossible that such a flagrant indiscretion should go unnoticed, or that so ill-advised a course of proceeding as has evidently been the rule at the Board of Control could escape the censure of Parliament. The open disavowal of the policy of a great public servant like the Governor-General of India, however questionable or doubtful that policy might be—which is not the point in issue—was simply a high political crime and misdemeanour, for which its author deserved to be

brought to the bar of public opinion, with or without accomplices, as the case might be. Without entering into any minute criticism of the motives of those who took the initiative with reference to such constitutional proceedings as were necessary to bring about this indispensable end, we are bound to admit that such a course was just and right, and one which it was impossible for those to whom the interests of this country are committed as a solemn trust to have avoided without a great breach of duty. Subsequent events have in no small degree changed the situation since Mr. Cardwell gave his notice of motion, and its complications and difficulties have perhaps only begun.

In any case the Indian question has not gained in simplicity and facility of settlement in consequence of this episode. Whatever may be the result of the events which have taken place, and may take place, the uncertain hand with which, on all sides, legislation for the government of India has been manipulated will not be strengthened by the untoward occurrences of the last few days, unless so very unlikely a thing should happen as that all parties should learn a lesson from those occurrences, and endeavour for once to view the question from a large, abstract, and national point of view, and, throwing aside individual and sectional considerations, contribute on all hands to its immediate and satisfactory settlement. It must be confessed that our hopes of the attainment of such a millennium of political action are not over sanguine; but, at least, we are sure of this, that, unless some great alteration take place in the modes of dealing with vital national questions—unless some attempt be made to approach them in another sense than that of their being convenient vehicles for party aggrandisement and personal intrigue—the day will arrive when the public mind of this country will be roused into a belief that it is not an impossibility to inaugurate a new era of statesmanship, and even—more terrible still to the ears of the traditional conservators of the present narrow circle of official choice—to create a new race of statesmen.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIALS IN THE EAST.

M^DM^E. PFEIFFER, in her interesting work "A Woman's Journal Round the World," thus records some particulars of a Mussulman marriage procession, which she became acquainted with during her stay at Calcutta:—"On the day appointed for the ceremony a grand procession proceeds to the house of the bridegroom; and, late in the evening, the bride herself is also conveyed there in a close palanquin, with music and torches, and a large crowd of friends, many of whom carry regular pyramids of tapers; that well-known kind of firework, the Bengal fire, with its beautiful light-blue flame, is also in requisition for the evening's proceedings. On arriving at the bridegroom's house the newly-married couple alone are admitted; the rest remain outside playing, singing, and hallooing until broad day."

To this brief account of a Mussulman wedding procession we add a description, from the same source, of the procession at a Hindoo marriage:—"It was the month (March) in which the Hindoos prefer to celebrate their marriages, and we met in several streets merry processions of that kind. The bridegroom is enveloped in a purple mantle, his turban dressed out with gold tinsel, tresses, ribbons, and tassels, so that from a distance it appears like a rich crown. The depending ribbons and tassels nearly cover the whole face. He is seated upon a horse; relatives, friends, and guests surround him on foot. When he reaches the house of the bride, the doors and windows of which are securely closed, he seats himself quietly and patiently on the threshold. The female relations and friends also gather together here, without conversing much with the bridegroom and the other men. This scene continues unchanged until nightfall. The bridegroom then departs with his friends; a closely-covered waggon, which has been held in readiness, is drawn up to the door; the females slip into the house, bring out the thickly-veiled bride, push her into the waggon, and follow her with the melodious music of the tam-tam. The bride does not start until the bridegroom has been gone a quarter of an hour. The women then accompany her into the bridegroom's house, which, however, they leave soon afterwards. The music is kept up in front of the house until late in the night. It is only the marriages of the lower classes that are celebrated in this manner."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The presence of the Queen of Holland is the chief subject of interest in Paris at this moment.

The Emperor contemplates a variety of excursions this year to Brittany, Cherbourg, Châlons, Plombières, Biarritz, &c.

The state of Marshal Bosquet's health is not only serious but alarming: he last week received a visit from the Archbishop of Paris.

The reports relative to Prince Napoleon being placed at the head of Algeria continue to gain consistence to a greater degree than ever. On the other hand, it seems there is some doubt as to whether the Prince would accept such a mission. The advanced age and uncertain health of his father, to whom he is much attached, his fondness for Paris, and the mode of life he has adopted there, and—it is not said aloud there, but may be asserted here—a great unwillingness to be sent out of the way, no matter how brilliant and flattering the prospect, combine to render his consenting to such splendid banishment by no means so certain as is commonly supposed.

News from the departments states that the secret societies are making alarming progress in various districts. In Paris an examination, on political grounds, has been made at the residence of the wife of a late editor of the *Sidèle*, during the absence of the latter in London.

Fêtes are still the order of the day. The most magnificent have been those of a Russian merchant, M. Gunzburg, whose fortune is estimated at sixty millions of francs; and of the Marquise de Boissy, sometime Comtesse Guiccioli, who now thrones it with her senator Lord in a fine hotel in the Cité de Londres.

Antonio Delsarte, one of the greatest musicians (we speak of science, not performance), and among the very first teachers of vocal music of the present day, has organised a concert for a charitable object, at which some of the chief musical amateurs in Paris—among others the Princesses de Chimay and de Czartoryska—are to perform.

Tamberlik is engaged at the Opera for three years, at the rate of between two and three thousand francs a night.

The seizure of Proudhon's book has been a mere farce. For one copy that has been seized, hundreds have been circulated, and still are circulated, with little secrecy or difficulty. The only effect has been to draw more attention to the book and its author.

A volume of Alphonse Karr, "Encore les Femmes," excites, and deservedly, much interest: it is charmingly written, and full of *esprit* and observation. French poetry has sustained a loss—which it could ill afford—in the death of Brizeux, author of "Marie," "Les Bretons," "Histoires Poétiques," &c., all works remarkable for a certain pure and sober grace and beauty rarely to be found in French poetry.

Her Majesty the Queen of Holland arrived in Paris on Friday evening (last week), accompanied by her second son. The Prince Napoleon and the Dutch Ambassador proceeded to Strasbourg to meet her Majesty. The Emperor in person, with the Princess Mathilde, awaited her arrival at the Paris station of the Strasbourg Railway. The Queen is niece to Prince Jerome, the Emperor's uncle. His Imperial Highness paid a visit to her Majesty on Saturday morning, which was returned by her in the course of the same day. On Sunday the Queen and her suite were present at the races on the Bois de Boulogne. Her Majesty has been subsequently employed in visiting the usual sights of the capital, before proceeding to Fontainebleau, where the Court intends, it is said, to sojourn for some time.

The Duke of Montebello left Paris on Tuesday for St. Petersburg to enter on his functions as Ambassador at that Court.

The new election for the fifth Paris district, rendered necessary by the incompleteness of that which took place on the 26th ult., was completed on Monday. The numbers were—M. Picard (Opposition), 10,404; M. Eck (Government), 8982.

After considerable discussion in the Legislative Body, the bill prohibiting the unwarranted assumption of titles and uniforms was adopted by a majority of 211 to 23 votes.

In the debate in the Corps Legislatif, on Saturday last, objections against the Paris Improvements Bill were urged with considerable force and spirit by several members. The bill was voted by 180 suffrages against 45, and the Session being over, the House then separated with the customary cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

SPAIN.

On Thursday week the Queen suspended the sittings of the Cortes by Royal decree. Senor Diaz, Minister of the Interior, has given in his resignation. The Minister of Justice replaces him *ad interim*. The Government has dismissed two-and-twenty corregidores.

A despatch from Madrid, dated May 11, states that the departure of their Majesties for Alicante and Valencia is announced for the 24th. There has been nothing yet decided as to the reorganisation of the Cabinet.

Rain has fallen in several parts of Spain, and has done great good to the crops. The oidium has not appeared in the sherry districts, and a good yield of wine is expected.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the health of the King continues to improve. He is now able to pay visits unaccompanied, and he recently gave an audience to the municipal authorities of Potsdam. The Prince of Prussia will take the waters at one of the bathing-places this season, and it is consequently probable that he will not visit the Rhenish provinces as announced. The Prince and Princess Frederick William will leave the capital in June for Eastern Prussia, where preparations for their reception have already commenced.

By order of the Superior Evangelical Council of Prussia, prayers were offered up on Rogation Sunday in all the churches of the kingdom for the re-establishment of the King's health.

The Prussian Cabinet has sent information to that of St. Petersburg to the effect that, as the Chambers had voted the necessary credit, Prussia was ready this year to undertake the construction of the railway from Königsberg to the Russian frontier. The line from St. Petersburg may therefore be completed in the spring of 1860.

AMERICA.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will be abrogated. Lord Napier, having received no instructions from the Derby Administration on the subject, will not attempt to open negotiations for the present.

The report of the Conference Committee on Kansas affairs was being discussed in both Houses of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy had addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, requesting him to express to the British Minister how highly the Department appreciated the kind offices of her Majesty's naval officers, specially mentioning their names, in the case of the frigate *Susquehanna*.

The contract between the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company and the State of Nicaragua, giving the exclusive grant of the transit route to that company, made on the 19th of June, 1850, has been ratified by the Legislature of Nicaragua, and received the Presidential signature. A conditional contract between the State of Nicaragua and the Company had also been ratified by the Legislature and sanctioned by the Executive on the 29th of January last. By the Cass-Yrissari Treaty the Isthmus is placed under the sole control of the United States, to keep order and resist invasion. United States' citizens are invested with very great privileges.

The difficulties with the United States respecting the riots at Panama two years ago had been settled.

Castello had been appointed President of Salvador.

The report that New Granada had ratified her treaty with the United States is contradicted.

News from Mexico reports that the rebel leader, Gandana, was defeated and slain, with one hundred of his followers.

A letter from Toronto, dated April 27, states:—"A dinner was given to Charles Mackay last night at the Rossini House. There was a large attendance of members of Parliament and others. He leaves for England to-day via Quebec."

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The Calcutta mail brings the following information:—

On the 8th of April a strong force marched for Bareilly.

A hot-weather campaign in Rohilcund is considered inevitable.

The 13th Regiment, sent to relieve Azimghur, had a severe fight, in which twenty-five casualties occurred.

Seaton encountered and beat the rebels on the 7th, taking three guns.

Lucknow is perfectly tranquil: not a single armed man to be seen.

The 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, 160 strong, has been brought to a court-martial at Umballah, sixty sentenced to be hanged, the remainder transported for life.

CHINA.

By the Calcutta mail it is reported that all continues quiet. Lord Elgin has reached Ningpo. Admiral Seymour left Hong-Kong on the 21st of March, it is believed for Shanghai. General Straubenzees had returned to Canton.

BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE.—According to the accounts received from Mentz, the treaty relative to the construction of a fixed bridge over the Rhine was on Friday (last week) signed by the Commissioners of all the Governments interested in the question.

TURKEY AND GREECE are inclined to submit their dispute about consular jurisdiction to the arbitration of the great Powers. The Greek Chambers had voted 200,000 drachmas (£40,000) for the increase of the navy.

NAPLES.—It is reported that the compensation demanded for the engineers Watt and Park amounts to £1000, and that the King is disposed to treat; and it is considered probable may order the release of the Sardinian steamer.

ISAAC'S CHURCH, ST. PETERSBURG, has just been completed, after thirty-two years' labour. The construction of this building has cost immense sums, as large quantities of gold, marble, malachite, and jasper have been employed in it. The frescoes are from the pencils of Bruni, Neff, Bassin, and Steuben. The inauguration of this church will take place very shortly, and on the occasion 900 singers will assist in the service. The church can conveniently accommodate 6000 persons.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS are concluded, but, owing to the large infusion of fresh members, it is difficult to say what the position of the Ministry may be.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND TWENTY-NINE PERSONS.—On Saturday a communication was received at Lloyd's, from the British Consul at Jaffa, describing the total loss of the Egyptian steamer the *Suez* on the rocks near that place, twenty-nine persons (including the captain, a Frenchman, three English engineers, a fireman, and the secretary of the company to which the vessel belonged, also Englishmen) being drowned. Three Englishmen and a number of Arabs and Turks were with difficulty saved, but all were nearly naked and in a dreadful state of exhaustion. The English subjects were taken under the protection of the Consul. The survivors stated the names of the lost engineers to be John Shaw, Henry Luty, and Charles Richardson; and William Murphy, the fireman. The secretary of the company was called "Whalley."

THE STEAMER "CANDACE," from Africa to Plymouth, sank on the 4th of May, after being in contact with the ship *Ida Elizabeth*, bound from Cardiff to Batavia. The captain, several of the passengers, and four seamen of the *Candace* were drowned. The remainder of the crew and passengers, numbering about fifty, are on board the *Ida Elizabeth*.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A POLITICAL crisis, with its dramatic elements, is the topic of the day, and folks are in doubt whether the play is to be a compact three-act production, with the crash of a Ministry as its "affecting dénouement," or whether it is to be spun out, like poor Nathaniel Lee's Bedlam tragedy, into nineteen acts, with some odd scenes beside. The Marcus Curtius coup by which the chivalrous Ellenborough has sought to save his friends had been the most startling "situation" of the play so far as it has gone, and we recollect nothing so sudden and appalling since, in one of the Lyceum burlesques, Wigan, as a King at supper, made a haughty speech, and instantly went head over heels down a revolving trap, an empty chair coming up in his place. How far this gallant effort may succeed it is not easy to say in the present conflict of parties. If it be true, as it is affirmed, that Lords Palmerston and Russell are again sworn friends, their friendship consolidated over the altar of ambition, no individual act of self-immolation, not such a deed as that of Arnold of Winkelried, will have any weight just now. But the action of the drama must proceed, and Shaftesbury and Cardwell have their cues to "go on." The end may be nearer than some folks think. Whether Lord Stanley will think it worth while to take Lord Ellenborough's vacated seat, and Sir Bulwer Lytton, distrustful of Hertfordshire, will take office as a Peer, is not settled while we write. Neither event, we take it, will exactly shake the universe or thin the attendance at Ipsom on Wednesday.

The handsome bride of the young King of Portugal has taken a rapid view of such entertainments as our hospitable Sovereign could offer. The sight of five thousand children at the Crystal Palace, an opera, the Royal Academy, a ball, including a dance with the Duke de Malakoff, have been among the amusements of which the young bride will have to tell her lord on her arrival. It is a homely phrase to use, but it is an admitted fact, that when Queen Victoria has a visitor her Majesty invariably manages admirably for his or her delectation, and if the stranger does not enjoy England it is that stranger's own fault.

Our veteran Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, so long the Viceroy over Sultans, has at last retired from service. It was thought that his Lordship, who has all his eyes about him, would have somehow found himself prevented from completing his abdication until certain political changes had taken place, and then perhaps the new men might not have been willing to part with so valuable a collaborateur. But it is done. The reign of that Canning is over, and Sir Henry Bulwer, the novelist's brother, reigns instead. Lord Stratford has been at work in Turkey since 1809, and his merits and services can hardly be overrated; but he is a special kind of man, whose determined shrewdness and pugnacity will not be easily found again. Henceforth our Ambassador will have to represent his Sovereign instead of acting as a sort of *amicus curiæ* to the Sultan.

Paris has again manifested its discontent with things as they are by electing, by a large majority, M. Ernest Picard, an Opposition candidate, defeating M. Eck, the Government nominee, in spite of every advantage which the latter could derive from his favoured position.

Our week at home has been marked by a fearful railway accident near Nuneaton. A cow had strayed upon the line—whether through the negligence of somebody who forgot to "keep this gate shut," or otherwise, does not clearly appear, and a train came upon the animal, carriages were thrown from the metals, and lives have been sacrificed. Blame cannot be attributed to the guard or driver, who acted to the best of their discretion, though, had they abstained from using the break and shutting off the steam, they might perhaps have crushed the obstacle without accident. At least, a gentleman who is one of the very first of our scientific men was in a somewhat similar difficulty when acting as a railway driver, only that in his case the double obstacle was the large gates which are used where the line crosses a road. These he found across the line, not having been swung back, as they ought to have been. Instead of slackening, he instantly put on the full force of his engine, and dashed through both gates as Miss Emily Cooke dashes through a couple of "balloons"—and as safely. But we have no right to expect a stroke of genius from every driver who may be in a difficulty.

The Divorce Courts are in full play, and Lord Campbell is quite delighted to find how very useful they are, and how rapidly aggrieved couples are learning to apply for their aid. About a dozen links which have been found to gall have been snapped by the new tribunals; and it is satisfactory to see that, in lieu of the abominable action for damages, the sentence of the Court occasionally falls heavily upon the seducer, who is condemned to pay the expenses. A measure for still further improving the Act has been introduced into the House of Lords, and its effect will be to give more protection to females of the humbler classes when they have accumulated a little property.

Mr. Layard has returned to England, and has lost no time in imparting to the public the fruits of his Indian investigations. It will be seen by those who read the address he delivered at St. James's Hall that he takes an entirely one-sided view of the case between England and India, and sees the former as invariably and completely in the wrong in all our relations with the latter, and, indeed, he allows us no merit at all, unless it be that of personal valour. It is, of course, the right of every Englishman to think and speak as he pleases on every subject, but we doubt whether Mr. Layard's unqualified sentence will find acceptance. Of the evidence which he has collected in all good faith, we may also form our own estimate, bearing in mind that an Oriental, with the smallest object to gain, will hesitate at no falsehood and no asseveration, and that the only shame he feels in connection with a lie is when the lie has not been large enough or adroit enough to succeed. Mr. Layard laid some stress upon his not having been able to procure any direct evidence of the mutilations reported to have been committed by the sepoys; but a Parliamentary paper, which may now be procured by all who would "sup full on horrors," disposes of all the attempts to mend the case of the savages, or to impugn the stern justice which has been dealt out to them by our representatives in India.

The Jew question has advanced to a curious point. The Lords reject the clause that would admit the Jew to Parliament. The Commons disagree with that amendment, and appoint a Committee to expound their reasons to the Lords. On this Committee, and after a struggle and division, they put Baron Rothschild himself. And Sir Richard Bethell declares himself to be in possession of a Lord-taming secret, which he will impart, *à la Rarey*, at the fitting time.

THE LIBRARY AT CHATHAM BARRACKS has been opened once every week for lectures to the troops quartered in that garrison, the whole of whom have been invited to attend. A large number were present at the lecture delivered on Wednesday. The commanding officers of the several battalions take great interest in the movement.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.—A tea and coffee service has been presented to Dr. Mapother, and a salver, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Edward Dillon Mapother, M.D., Queen's University, by the students of the Royal College of Surgeons, in appreciation of his talents as a teacher of anatomy and physiology."

The Volga broke up its ice on the 30th of March, O.S. (April 11, N.S.), and the shipping from Astracan, on the Caspian, is now free.

THE COURT.

The arrival of the affianced Queen of Portugal, accompanied by her father, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and her brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, was briefly announced in our last impression. The young Queen remained the guest of her Majesty until Tuesday; and, after seeing all that could well be accomplished in so short a period, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday at daybreak en route for the country of her adoption.

The Queen held a Court yesterday se'night, at which the Duke of Devonshire was sworn into office as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby, and the Earl of Dalkeith as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dumfries. The Marquis of Bath had an audience, and received the Queen's commands to proceed to Lisbon as the representative of her Majesty at the marriage of the Queen of Portugal. The Hon. Henry Howard, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, was presented to her Majesty to take leave; and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.B., had an audience on his return from the Principalities. At the Court Mr. Henry Watson Parker, late Principal Secretary of New South Wales, received the honour of knighthood; and a proclamation was issued for the election of a Scotch Peer in the room of the late Earl of Morton, to take place on the 3rd of June. On the same day her Majesty gave a dinner party, the guests being invited to meet the Queen of Portugal.

On Saturday the Queen and Prince Consort accompanied the Queen of Portugal to the Crystal Palace, and afterwards to the Houses of Parliament. In the evening the Court went in semi-state to visit Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice and Helena, the Duchess of Kent, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service in the Chapel of the Palace. The Bishop of Carlisle preached the sermon. The Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, went to the residence of the Portuguese Legation, in Gloucester-place, to attend mass.

On Monday the Queen gave a State ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Queen of Portugal took leave of her Majesty, and proceeded from London, via the Great Western Railway, to Plymouth, en route for Lisbon. After her Majesty's departure the Queen held a Court, at which the Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.B., had an audience, and kissed hands on being appointed her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople. Mr. Buchanan, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, was also presented at an audience by the Earl of Malmesbury, and took leave of the Queen on his departure for Madrid. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, went to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regent's-park. The Prince Consort, attended by his Equerry, afterwards inspected the model lodging-house near the Strand, opposite Somerset House.

On Thursday (Ascension Day) the Queen's bounties were distributed to a large number of poor families, under direction of her Majesty's Almoner. To-day (Saturday), the Queen's birthday, will be celebrated by a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State ball on Monday evening, to which a party of about 1900 were invited. The ball and concert room, approach-gallery, State dinner-room, yellow drawing-room, saloon, white drawing-room, picture-gallery, and promenade-gallery, were opened for this reception. Several of the suite were tastefully decorated with rare and beautiful flowering shrubs and plants, and the whole of the saloons were brilliantly illuminated by a profusion of wax lights in crystal lustres and by chandeliers.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived about half-past nine o'clock. The Princess Anna of Saxe-Weimar was also present.

The Queen and Prince Consort were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain from the white drawing-room to the ball and concert room. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Queen of Portugal, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Anna of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern.

The Queen wore a dress of white silk with several skirts of blue tulle trimmed with wreaths of lilies of the valley and narcissus, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of lilies of the valley and narcissus ornamented with diamonds to correspond. The Queen of Portugal wore a dress of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with wreaths of red roses and green leaves. Her Majesty wore round her head a garland of roses, with diamond ornaments. Her Most Faithful Majesty wore the Portuguese Order of St. Isabella, and also the insignia of a second order of knighthood. The Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of rich lilac silk, double skirted with several flounces of Honiton lace, and trimmed with bouillons; the stomacher was of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond necklace, and the head-dress was composed of a tiara of large pearls and diamonds, with white feathers. The Princess Mary wore a dress of white tulle over white silk trimmed with bouffants, white satin ribbon, and blonde, and richly ornamented with lilies of the valley; the stomacher of diamonds and emeralds. The head-dress of the Princess was formed of diamond stars, lilies of the valley, and diamond ornaments.

The quadrille band stationed in the orchestra of the ball and concert room played the National Anthem on the entrance of the Queen and Royal party, who were followed by the assembled company.

The ball was opened with a quadrille, in which the Queen danced with the Prince of Hohenzollern.

The ball-room during the evening was a scene of very great splendour, not only from its magnificent proportions, but from the great number of guests in full costume, and the dazzling variety of colour and richness of texture which so peculiarly mark the present fashion.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to the White Lodge, in Richmond Park, on Wednesday, and visited the Prince of Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the Marquis of Lansdowne with their company at dinner at Lansdowne House on Wednesday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton arrived in town on Monday night from the Continent in time to take leave of their august niece, the Queen of Portugal. Her Majesty is daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton's sister, the Princess of Hohenzollern.

The Earl and Countess of Derby were honoured by the company of his Excellency the Duke of Malakoff, at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in St. James's-square.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Earl Spencer and Miss Charlotte Frances Frederica Seymour, third daughter of Lady Augusta Seymour and the late Mr. F. C. W. Seymour, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Bristol.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave his thirteenth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. M. King, Rector of Moore Critchell, Dorset, to be Prebend of Major Pars Altaris, in Salisbury Cathedral. Rectories: The Rev. T. B. Bartlett to St. Pancras, Rousdon, Devon; Rev. C. B. Bicknell to Stourton, Wilts; Rev. H. J. Blackburne to Warrington, Cheshire; Rev. B. Boucher to Fonthill Bishop, Wilts; Rev. T. B. Brown to Pilton, Rutland; Rev. E. Clayton to Astbury, Cheshire; Rev. G. Gaisford to Tangmere, Sussex; Rev. J. Green to Cubley, Derbyshire; Rev. C. W. Hudson to Trowell, Notts; Rev. E. D. Knight to Newton Nottage, Glamorganshire; Rev. G. D. T. Layton to Widdford, and also to the Perpetual Curacy of Swinbrook, Oxon; Rev. J. Y. Nicholson to Aller, Somerset; Rev. D. P. O'Connor to Biscathorpe, Lincolnshire; Rev. E. Thomas to Bradley, Derbyshire. Vicarages: Rev. J. Bennett to Walcot, Lincolnshire; Rev. D. Dickinson to Sundon, Bedfordshire; Rev. A. Douglas to West Markham with Bevercoates, Notts; Rev. T. Field to Madingley, Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. C. Hague to Hollym, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Johnson to Chisle, Kent; Rev. H. S. White to Tunstead with South Ruston, Norfolk. Incumbencies: Rev. J. Baird to Weld Chapel, Southgate, Middlesex; Rev. J. D. Claxton to St. Philip's Church, Kensington; Rev. E. Twells to St. John's (New Church), Hammersmith. Perpetual Curacies: The Rev. C. Camps to St. Mark's, Peterborough; Rev. H. M. Mapleton to Dunstall, Stafford; Rev. R. Morey to Snitterby, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. M. Short to Thornthwaite, Cumberland; Rev. T. W. Weston to St. John's, Tunbridge Wells. Curacies: The Rev. C. J. S. Bowles to Bilton, near York; Rev. H. C. Brewster to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. H. Davis to Bloxworth and Winterbourne Thompson; Rev. J. H. A. Gibson to Widley with Wymering, Hants; Rev. W. B. Hastings to Ludford Magna with Ludford Parva, Lincoln; Rev. J. Heath to Rippingale, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Hildebrand to Shelford, Notts; Rev. E. J. Hudson to St. Michael's, with the Blind Asylum, Bristol; Rev. J. E. A. Inge to Kilton, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. H. C. Luke to East Reford, Notts; Rev. G. W. Lowe to Hawton, Notts; Rev. W. H. Pengelly to Grantham, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. Roper to Bridport, Dorset; Rev. E. S. Venn to Little Hinton, Wilts. Rev. T. W. Norwood to be Chaplain of the Cheltenham Union; Rev. W. Carleton to be Chaplain to Lord Dorchester; Rev. J. W. Hallam to be General Preacher in the diocese of Lincoln; Rev. J. K. Harrison to Barnsbury Park District Church, London; Rev. A. Irwin to be Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Armagh.

The steam-ship *Lord Ashley* will sail from Milford Haven on the 20th instant for Auckland, New Zealand, direct, with emigrants, and carry ship letters.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MR. MILNES has just rendered literature a service—a further service—for, except when he runs hip and thigh into the never-erring wisdom of the Literary Fund, when does not Mr. Milnes work well for literature? Who does not love the poet Keats? Who does not love his "Hyperion"? Both poet and author smack too much of Lemprière and the recently-imported Elgin marbles; but Keats was a true poet, and "Hyperion" is truly a poem. Mr. Milnes's most recent service relates to Keats and "Hyperion." It appears that, when Mr. Milnes was collecting materials for his life of the poet, killed by Croker of the *Quarterly*. Mr. Brown, the friend and protector of John Keats (for so Mr. Milnes calls him), put into his hands the original sketch out of which the printed poem of "Hyperion" was composed. So at least thinks the poet of Pomfret; but, like Pomfret the poet, he too has a "choice," and Mr. Milnes is evidently inclined to think that his now first-printed version of "Hyperion" is a second version or a reconstruction of the whole. "I have no external evidence," Mr. Milnes writes, "to decide this question; but it seems to me that in either case the fragment I print well deserves preservation. If it is (we are still quoting Mr. Milnes) the first composition out of which a portion of the printed poem was selected, it is most remarkable, as showing the affluence and self-command of the genius that could afford to lay by passages of so much originality and splendour as on this supposition have here been cancelled. If, on the other hand, it is the beginning of a new version of the whole poem, we may equally admire the imagination which was not content with what had been already accomplished, and, not satisfied with completing the work as it stood, desired to improve its scope and enlarge its proportions."

Another contribution, and of moment to English literature, has just been made by Sir John Simeon. Donne is alike great as a poet and as a divine, and Izaak Walton wrote Donne's life. The Simeon contribution to our literature consists in the printing (unfortunately not the publishing) of some twenty or thirty poems by Donne unknown to Messrs. Collier, Dyce, and Singer, and therefore, depend upon it, altogether new to English literature. These poems are particularly important, as they show that Donne had an ear for poetry oftener than has been suspected. Nay, more, they show, and for the first time, that Donne had some influence upon Waller. As curiously do they show that Donne was everlastingly fond of epigram-hunting. Here is a new bit of Donne:—

Smug, the smith, for ale and spice
Sold all his tools,—but kept his vice.

Here is another, smacking a little of Mat Prior:—

One calls me friend, yet urges me to pay
A debt I borrow'd—not upon a day,
But upon terms of love. Am I his friend?
I may then owe as freely—as he lend.

Yes there are some bits and nuggets in this Simeon recovery.

The great Lord Peterborough (an earlier Sir Charles Napier as he has been called) was seen, on more than one occasion and in public places, to carry cabbages under his arm (choice summer cabbages), and, though Mordaunt wore the ribbon of the Garter (blue art against green nature), he looked (for he was a great gardener) as pleased, we are told, with his Covent-garden triumph as he did when he received his well-deserved honours from Marlborough and from Pope. An anecdote we have just been told adds an additional feature to the parallel portraiture of Peterborough and Napier. Peterborough read wild romances and wrote ingenious love verses. Napier, it now appears, has left a novel behind him, a soldier's love story, and Mr. Routledge, the Peterborough of publishers, is to publish Napier's novel.

Government has determined, wisely or unwisely, in not purchasing the Soulagés Collection; consequently the collection is still in the hands of the committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester.

It is not very long since the curious incident occurred of a portrait, sold in a private collection, which had long been catalogued as a "King of Denmark," being discovered to be an engraved portrait of James II. of England. Within these few days another discovery in portrait-love has been made which will excite no little surprise, and some regret perhaps, amongst cognoscenti. At Holland House, as we all know, is a portrait long supposed to be that of Addison, which has been prized as one of the gems of the art-collection of the noble owner. So highly was it esteemed in this light that when some years ago Mr. Leslie was employed by the late Lord Holland to paint the library of Holland House, introducing portraits of his Lordship and of Lady Holland, the Addison picture was also included, occupying a prominent position in the foreground. And further, so excellent a likeness was this portrait considered that when, under the auspices of the late Lord Holland, an agitation was got up which resulted in the production of a statue of Addison for Westminster Abbey, the Holland-House portrait was adopted by Sir R. Westmacott as the authority for his work. Now it happens that this portrait turns out to be no portrait of Addison at all. On a visit recently made to Holland House by Mr. Fountain, of Narford, himself a distinguished collector, he identified the picture as a counterpart of a portrait of his ancestor, Sir Andrew Fountain, which had long been in possession of the family. In addition to a portrait, of which the Holland-House portrait is probably a copy, Mr. Fountain possesses a miniature repetition of the same original by Zincke, and a full-length of Sir Andrew, in his robes, as Lord Chamberlain to Caroline, Queen Consort of George II., and in all these works the likeness is strikingly identical. How the Holland-House portrait became mistaken for one of Addison it would be difficult to explain; but this circumstance may assist in accounting for its being at Holland House at all—Addison and Sir Andrew Fountain were intimate friends, and both friends of Sir Stephen Fox, the founder of the Holland family. Touching the merit of the supposed portrait itself, it is rather singular that Lord Macaulay, in his Essay on Addison, speaks of it in terms of qualified praise (almost suggesting misgiving, though at the time none could have been entertained), which, after the discovery just made, have a remarkable significance. After looking at the picture, he writes:—"The features are pleasing; the complexion is remarkably fair; but in the expression we trace rather the gentleness of his disposition than the force and keenness of his intellect." Now that the mistake has come to light, it is in the interest of art and literature that it should be made generally known, in order to prevent any further resort by artists or publishers to a mythical portraiture of the great essayist.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOF DUTY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has written to Lord Eversley to state the arrangement which the Government are prepared to sanction with a view of mitigating the inconvenience to which the hop-growing interest would, at this moment, be subjected by a rigid observance of the excise regulations. The first moiety of the duty (£200,000) on last year's growth falls due on the 15th instant, and the second moiety on the 15th November. With regard to the first of these instalments, he is willing to propose that, if a moiety of the duty be paid on the 15th of May, the payment of the remainder should be postponed to the 15th of August next. Mr. Disraeli proposes also to allow a corresponding delay in respect to the payment of the second instalment, so that the moiety of it would be required on the 15th of November, and the remainder on the 15th of February, 1859. The Government, he says, can do no more than this for the hop-growers.



ARABS EXCAVATING AT THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

ARABS EXCAVATING AT THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

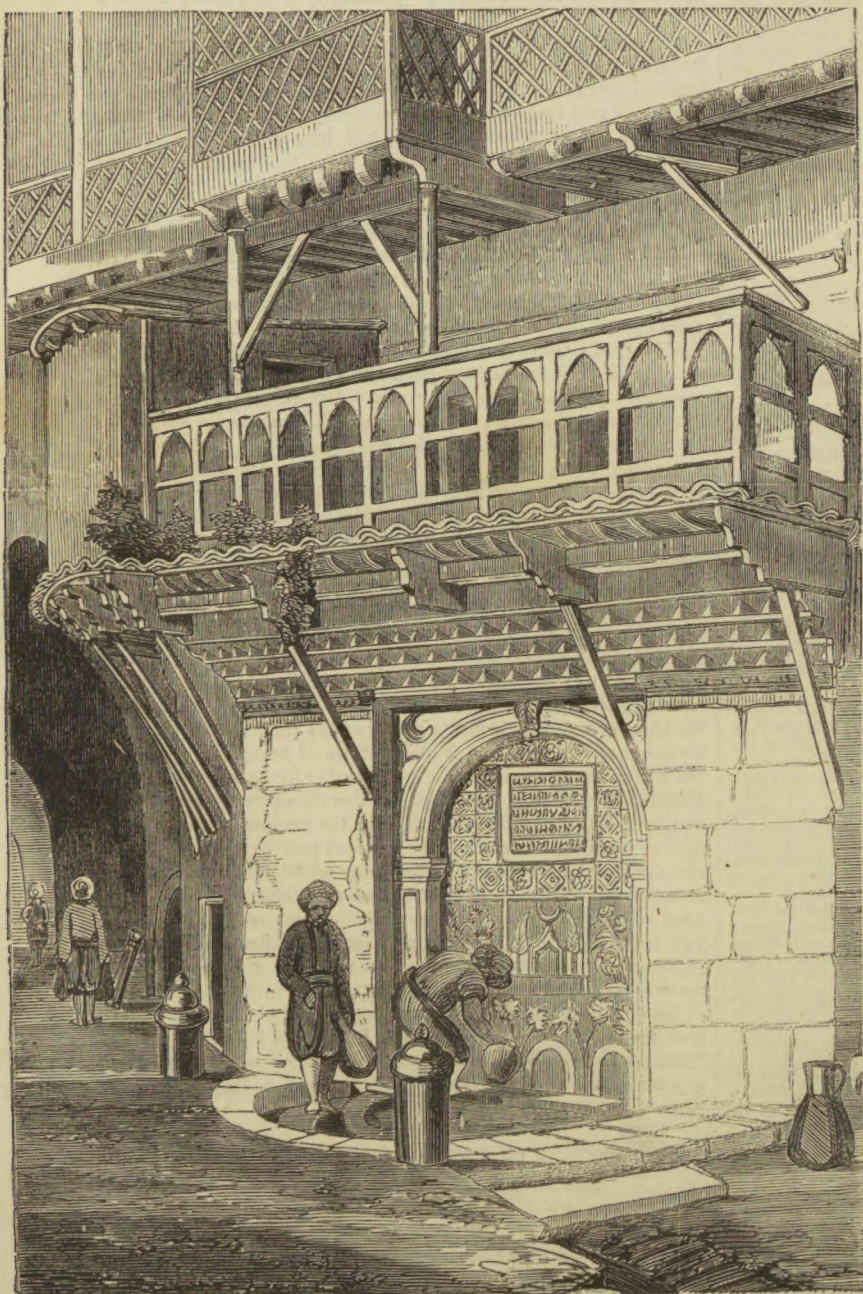
THE excavations of Carthage are being carried on by the Rev. N. Davis for the directors of the British Museum. It is not generally known that permission to dig was granted entirely through the influence which Mr. Davis has with the Bey of Tunis, and perhaps few men beside Mr. Davis would have been able to overcome the religious and political difficulties which threatened to bar any attempt at the work of excavation. The works are viewed with great jealousy by the Bey. Not long since, hearing that a mosaic pavement of great value

had been discovered, he rode to the spot in the absence of Mr. Davis, claimed the ground (and of course the mosaic) as his, and commanded the Arabs not to work there any more. The men came to Mr. Davis in a great fright, and told him what had occurred. There was no time to be lost, and Mr. Davis at once rode to the Palace, and, after considerable opposition and delay, succeeded in obtaining a written contradiction of the Bey's order. This little circumstance had a beneficial effect in obtaining Arabs to do the work, they thinking that Mr. Davis must have indeed great influence with the Bey to make him alter his word.

The Arabs are most difficult to manage. Sometimes in the middle

of the day they will strike work and go away altogether. Our sketch represents one party excavating a chamber, and, just at the time this sketch was being made, the base of the column on the right-hand side was being cleared away.

The Arabs are a thoroughly lazy set of fellows. They will not use spades or barrows, but use a kind of hoe and baskets. Three or four pounds of soil is considered a load, which they hand from one to the other. Two English navigators would do the work of eight or ten of these lazy Mahometans. Every basketful of soil brings to light portions of crockery, glass, and broken fragments of marbles. In fact, the surface of the ground on which stood Carthage is covered with antique



FOUNTAIN IN THE WALL OF THE ADMIRALTY, ALGIERS.



GENERAL YUSUF'S HOUSE, AT MUSTAPHA, NEAR ALGIERS.

pottery, broken fragments of Greek and Roman inscriptions, and now and then a Punic one turns up. Roman weights are constantly found, and the little square marbles once forming mosaics are to be seen in every direction. But scarcely anything has been found unutilized, so thoroughly have the words of the Roman been fulfilled—

Carthage must be destroyed.

The Sketch of "A Moorish Bath at Tunis" engraved in this Journal, April 24th last, erroneously ascribed to Mr. Jefferis, was drawn, as well as the Sketch in the present Number of the "Arabs Excavating at the Ruins of Carthage," by Mr. Arthur Hall.

FOUNTAIN IN THE WALL OF THE ADMIRALTY, ALGIERS.

TAKING a step from Tunis to its neighbour State, or rather colony, and again dipping into the "Sketch-book of a Recent Tourist in Algeria," we select the two accompanying Drawings, with the following brief descriptive details. The Fountain is thus described by our Artist Correspondent:—"From the Gate de la Marine we descend a flight of steps to the port, where is the house of the French Admiral, formerly that of the Moorish Minister of Marine. It has a dome over a handsome saloon, surrounded with columns, and, outside, projecting balconies and pavilions. In the wall is a curious old fountain, with an inscription carved in marble, surrounded with bright tiles occupying the upper part of the archway, the lower part being filled with bas-reliefs of flowers, vases, &c."

GENERAL YUSUF'S HOUSE AT MUSTAPHA, NEAR ALGIERS.

THIRTY miles from Algiers (says our Correspondent), where the Atlas rises from the plain of the Metidja, stands Blidah, of old embosomed in orange and lemon groves, of which a portion have survived the ravages of that ferocious war which destroyed the remainder. Here the dashing and good looking Yusuf is the General in command, whose brilliant but irregular rise excited the bile of every Gallic lover of red tape and slave and worshipper of that Jugernaut, "routine," who envy the success and covet the prizes his valour has won.

General Yusuf has a country house at Mustapha, near Algiers, which formerly belonged to a Moor of rank. The court is covered in with a glass roof, and the View we give is that looking from this court through the entrance to the principal apartments, which are rich in porcelain tiles and carved wood. The court is paved with marble, and the columns are painted blue, red, and yellow, in most vivid tints. The hillside of Mustapha was formerly the property of the Day of that name, whose palace there is now the summer residence of the Governor-General, Marshal Haudon.

GREAT FUNGUS IN A TUNNEL.

UNDER the name of Fungi botanists comprehend not only the various races of mushrooms, toadstools, and similar productions, but a large

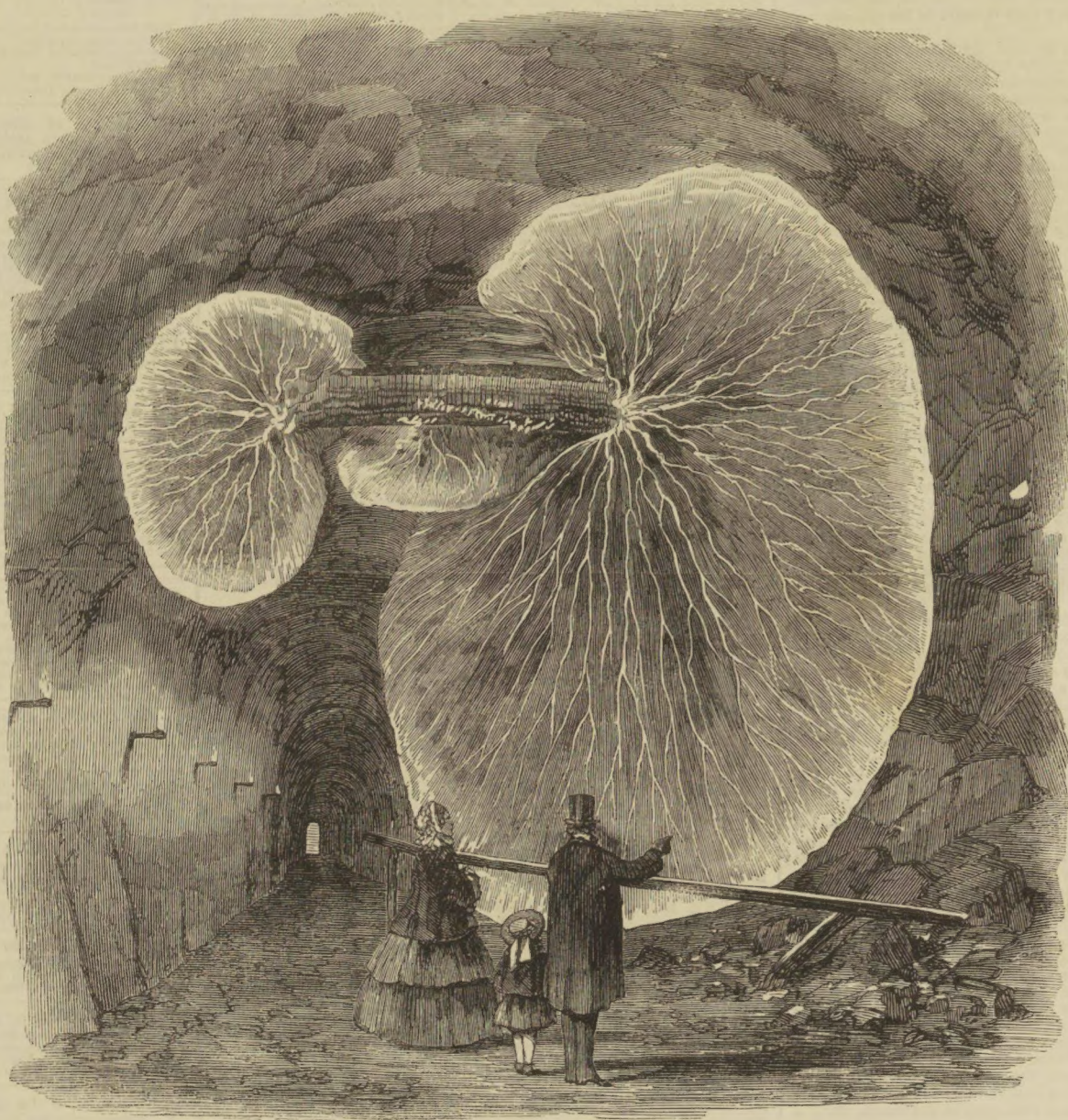
number of microscopic plants forming the appearances called mouldiness, mildew, smut, rust, dry rot, &c.

Nothing can well be more different than the extremes of development of fungi, if the highest and the lowest forms are contrasted—as, for example, the large fleshy Boleti which inhabit the trunks of trees, and the microscopic mould-plants composed of threads too delicate to be distinguished by the naked eye.

Viewed with reference to their whole extent, the plants of this order may be described as cellular or filamentous bodies, having a concentric mode of development, often when full-grown almost amorphous, and, unlike other plants, absorbing oxygen and exhaling carbonic acid gas.

Fungi are among the most numerous of all plants in regard to genera and species—so abundant, indeed, that no one has as yet attempted to form an estimate of their numbers. Friers somewhere

proceeded thence to the common, adjacent to the town, where they went through the usual exercises. On Saturday the Colonel (the Marquis of Ailesbury), having ordered the men into close columns, complimented them on their appearance, as also on the way they had performed the various evolutions, and invited the whole body to attend at Tottenham Park on Wednesday, at five o'clock, with their ladies. On Sunday morning the whole of the regiment attended Divine service. The larger portion, accompanied by the band, marched to St. Peter's Church, and the remainder to St. Mary's. On Monday the regiment underwent upwards of a five hours' drill on the common. In the evening many of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, with the Mayor of Marlborough, were invited to mess with the officers at the Ailesbury Arms. A fine buck was supplied by the Marquis of Ailesbury. A vocal and instrumental concert was given at the Assembly Rooms by Mr. House and the band, assisted by the members of the Royal Wilts Cavalry.



GREAT FUNGUS IN A TUNNEL NEAR DONCASTER.

asserts that he had discovered above 2000 within the compass of a square furlong in Sweden. Even the European species of microscopic fungi are but little known; and as for those which inhabit the tropics, our knowledge of them amounts to little or nothing.

They usually prefer damp, dark, unventilated places, such as cellars, vaults, the parts beneath decaying bark, the hollows of trees, the denser parts of woods and forests, or any decaying matter placed in a damp and shaded situation.

The systematic arrangement of these plants has long exercised the ingenuity of botanists, who have contrived various schemes of classifying them according to what are believed to be their natural relations. Into the details of these arrangements, however, we cannot enter.

Mr. Henry Tilbury, of Doncaster, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Sketch, sends us the following particulars relating to it:—"The fungus has been growing for twelve months, and is still growing. It now measures fifteen feet in diameter. It is of the most beautiful lacework description. It grows from a piece of timber in the roof of a tunnel, and branches off in every direction till it forms an elegant border of rich white fringe, spangled all over in a most beautiful manner with water drops. It is considered a choice object of the fungi class. Its name is yet a matter of doubt. By some it is called 'Jove's beard,' but the Linnean Society will no doubt soon settle this point. The tunnel in which it grows is upwards of 300 feet in length, and is cut in the red sandstone rock forty-six feet below the surface."

FETE IN TOTTENHAM PARK.

On Wednesday week the Marquis of Ailesbury entertained with princely hospitality, at Tottenham Park, his numerous tenantry and the officers and privates of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which regiment the noble Marquis is Colonel. This fine body of yeomanry cavalry assembled in Marlborough for eight days' duty on Thursday, the 29th ult. The regiment consists of ten troops, which contain about four hundred men.

On Friday the various troops, with their officers, mustered in different parts of the town, and proceeded thence to the common, adjacent to the town, where they went through the usual exercises. On Saturday the Colonel (the Marquis of Ailesbury), having ordered the men into close columns, complimented them on their appearance, as also on the way they had performed the various evolutions, and invited the whole body to attend at Tottenham Park on Wednesday, at five o'clock, with their ladies. On Sunday morning the whole of the regiment attended Divine service. The larger portion, accompanied by the band, marched to St. Peter's Church, and the remainder to St. Mary's. On Monday the regiment underwent upwards of a five hours' drill on the common. In the evening many of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, with the Mayor of Marlborough, were invited to mess with the officers at the Ailesbury Arms. A fine buck was supplied by the Marquis of Ailesbury. A vocal and instrumental concert was given at the Assembly Rooms by Mr. House and the band, assisted by the members of the Royal Wilts Cavalry.



THE MARQUIS OF AILESBUURY'S FETE IN TOTTENHAM PARK, WILTSHIRE.

On SATURDAY next, MAY 22, will be published an
EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER
 OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
 CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING
BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
 FROM THE
SPRING EXHIBITIONS OF PICTURES.

"Behind the Curtain." Painted by Miss R. Solomon.
 "Eastward, ho! August, 1857." H. O'Neill.
 "Isola di San Giulio, Lago d'Orta." W. C. Smith.
 "Palazzo in the Strada Balbi, Genoa." S. Read.
 "The Young Rambler." J. J. Jenkins.
 "Leading the Way." J. H. Mole.

EPSOM RACES—THE NIGHT BEFORE THE DERBY
 (Five Illustrations).

Visit of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Queen of Portugal to the Royal Academy Exhibition.
 Bust of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.
 Portrait of General Straubenze, Commander of the British Land Forces in China.
 The Band of the French National Guard at the Crystal Palace.
 View of Sherborne Minster.
 The New Probate and Divorce Court, Westminster Hall.
 "Sheep." By Herring.
 Transatlantic Sketches:—Sandy Lake, Minnesota; Iowa Prairie, &c.

Also, Engravings from Drawings from
INDIA AND CHINA,
 PRINTED IN COLOURS:

The Mosque of Wuzer Alee Khan, Lahore. (Two-page.)
 Rajah Jowaher Singh, and Attendants. (Page.)
 Sale of English Goods, Canton. (Page.)

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, 10d.; Stamped Copies free by post, 1s.
 Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsagents.
 Office, 19, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1858.

We only become sensible of the vast interests which are bound up with trade when we see some account of the millions of money involved in it. Such an account has just been published in the Statistical Abstract for 1857, being a summary of the household book of the State for the year. From it we learn that the value of the commodities imported in 1857 was £187,646,335. We had learned before that the value of the exports was £122,155,237; and together these two sums make £309,801,572. But to these we must add the value of the precious metals exported and imported to get an approximation to the total amount of the business done. Now it is somewhat singular that of the import of these important articles the Custom House takes no account, but it informs us that the export in 1857 reached the extraordinary sum of £33,566,968. We have no knowledge, therefore, of the sum imported, which was probably somewhat greater. Moreover, goods to the amount of £4,508,487 were brought into the kingdom, and transhipped to other countries. Adding both these sums to the above sum to get a tolerably correct, though incomplete, notion of the business done at the ports of the empire in one year, we have representing it a sum of £347,877,027. It is about fifty millions short of half the National Debt, which appears such an enormous burden, and terrifies us with the thought that it must remain for ever. To merely bring in and carry out the mass of wealth, the shipping that entered and left our ports measured 23,178,792 tons. The number of British seamen employed in the foreign trade alone was 124,580; employed in our whole trade, was 176,387. This is exclusive of masters, and exclusive of all foreign seamen employed in our trade, constituting about one-third more. We may roughly compute the whole number of seamen employed in our trade at 220,000; and these are only an index to the multitude of agriculturists, manufacturers, and labourers of all kinds, in all parts of the world, who are engaged in producing or preparing the £347,887,827 of wealth brought into and sent out of this little country in one year. The mind fails to grasp all the magnitude of such vast interests, and gets lost in wonder in contemplating the great works of nature.

On adding together the similar items of our trade for the year 1856, the sum amounts to £317,801,983, or £30,075,044 less than the value of our trade in 1857. Not only, therefore, are the interests involved in trade inconceivably grand: they are, as the rule, becoming greater and grander year by year. Though there is at present a reaction from the accumulated activity of 1847, and the trade of 1858 may not reach in amount the trade of 1857, there are numerous indications in reviving prosperity abroad, in promising harvests and in increasing productive energy everywhere, that trade is destined largely and continually to increase. There was a time when agriculture was the chief or only interest of society; but other interests growing from it have become much more powerful, employ more persons, and, taken together, overshadow it. Its productions still remain as necessary for us all as ever, but it is now only one, and not perhaps the largest, of the many interests of which modern society is composed, and all of which equally deserve our regard.

Amongst the articles which trade brought in for the use of the people, let us notice 9,000,000 quarters of grain and flour as grain, 59,000,000 lb. coffee, 969,000,000 lb. cotton, 127,000,000, of eggs, 3,400,000 cwt. rice, 12,000,000 lb. silk, 8,250,000 cwt. sugar, 64,000,000 lb. tea, 2,500,000 loads timber, and 130,000,000 lb. wool—enormous quantities of useful articles of daily consumption. They minister to the wants of all, and supply enjoyment and employment to all. Trade, like the atmosphere, showers its blessings equally on all. Such vast interests should not be lightly meddled with, nor lightly disturbed. They are the true life of nations. By much and varied industry are the people fed. Politicians, however, not sensible of the importance of trade, ruthlessly meddle with it, or in the blind pursuit of their own objects unthinkingly injure it. To its success, security and peace are essential, and the public now look with some apprehension at a weak and apparently distracted Government, which seems to have lost the power to control its own destiny or obtain the public support, without which no Government in England can fulfil its duties. The prospects of

trade are beginning again to be cheering, but they are unfortunately threatened by the dissensions of those who are placed in high offices only to ensure the safety and welfare of the community.

THE House of Commons assented on Monday to Mr. Byn's motion for an address to her Majesty to issue a Commission to inquire into the best means of relieving the inhabitants of the metropolis within six miles of Charing-cross from turnpike-gates and tollbars. As the motion was founded on a similar relief granted to the Irish metropolis, and as the Commission is confined to inquiring into the best means of giving relief, we may look upon this great metropolitan object as certain to be achieved. For this success much credit is due to the Toll Reform Association; to its chairman, who seconded Mr. Byn's motion; and all its working members. To all who use carts and waggons—and those who do not actually use them have to pay tolls on the goods they carry and distribute—and to all who use horses and carriages, this measure will be very advantageous. It will also get rid of a class of men—the toll-gatherers—who are made presuming and offensive by their office, and with whom almost every man who comes in contact with them is at variance.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

It is with regret that we feel compelled to restrict ourselves this week to a brief notice, and that of the principal ones only, of these philanthropic institutions. Whilst, however, omitting, perforce, the interesting addresses made at these annual meetings, we give, as far as our space will admit, all the important facts relating to each society.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—On Monday the fifty-third annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held at the British and Foreign Schools, Borough-road, Southwark. The meeting was preceded by an examination of the children in the practising schools, at which the Earl of Ducie presided until the arrival of Lord John Russell. The following is an abstract of the report:—"252 young persons have attended the classes of the normal college during the year; of these, 102 have been appointed to schools; 126 are at present under training, of which number 115 are Queen's scholars. At the Christmas examination for certificates, 113 of the students presented themselves, of whom 95 were successful; 55 obtained prizes for drawing, and 5 certificates of full competency. In the model schools the average daily attendance of boys is 603, of girls 354. The total number admitted since these schools were opened is 62,112. Seven gentlemen are engaged in the inspection of schools, the holding of meetings, and other methods of awakening and guiding public interest. During the year 119 grants of money and school materials have been made to schools at home and in the colonies. Ten ragged schools have been thus assisted." The adoption of a resolution supporting the basis upon which the institution is founded, and appealing to public support, terminated the proceedings.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held on Tuesday morning at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report set forth the inadequacy of Church pastors as compared with the wants of the people, and regretted that drunkenness, the social evil, and Sunday trading were in some districts on the increase. The Sunday trading might be greatly mitigated if the higher classes would cease employing their servants in active operations on the Sabbath, and if masters would pay their workmen on a Friday. The balance-sheet showed that the total receipts for the year ending March, 1858, amounted to £41,109 9s. 8d., while the expenditure amounted to £42 677 18s. 9d. The following are described as the results of the society's grants:—1759 additional public services and Bible classes are maintained every week. In places to which assistance was formerly rendered two hundred services on the Lord's Day, and fifty-nine in the week, have also been instituted. One hundred and ninety-seven churches or chapels have likewise been erected, opened, or kept open; of which ninety, with one hundred and seventy-five rooms licensed for the celebration of Divine service, are in districts at present receiving the society's aid. Additional pastoral supervision is likewise now provided for upwards of 3,250,000 of the population.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The annual meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night. There was a very numerous attendance. Mr. E. G. Salisbury, M.P., presided. The report stated that the average annual consumption in the United Kingdom of British spirits, from 1835 to 1839, the first five years of the history of the movement, was 25,525,287 gallons; malt, 41,653,466 bushels. During the last five years of the temperance movement the annual average consumption of British spirits was only 24,272,730 gallons, a decrease of two per cent; and malt only 38,346,033 bushels, a decrease of ten per cent. Other kinds of intoxicating drinks have also decreased, with the exception of French brandy, hollands, and light wines, which have slightly increased, the population in the meantime having increased about twenty per cent. During the same period the increased consumption of tea and coffee was about sixty per cent. The Chairman, in a brief address, contended that the drinking customs of society were at the bottom of all other social evils. The Rev. A. Wallace, of Glasgow, Mr. Cossham, Mr. Gough, and other speakers, addressed the meeting.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY AND IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETIES.—On Tuesday evening the annual meetings of these societies were held in the Poultry Chapel. Mr. J. Cheetham presided. The report of the Home Missionary Society stated that the efforts of the society were employed among 538,000 people. The 113 stations of the society were scattered over thirty-five counties, and extended their influence among 633 parishes, villages, and towns. The number of rooms occupied for periodical worship was 358. The adult hearers were about 30,000, while 13,797 scholars were taught in Sunday-schools. There were 1808 teachers, who taught in 170 schools. The Bible classes numbered 118, attended by about 1844 pupils. The number of persons added to the various churches for the past year was 600. During the year 62,000 magazines, 150,000 religious tracts, and 1565 copies of the Bible had been circulated by the agents of the society. The report of the Irish Evangelical Society stated that the debt which had been incurred by the society in 1856 had been entirely liquidated. The amount received from the various stations was £76 15s. 2d. A larger sum was expended by the society, but owing to the building of new chapels and schools they had not been able to estimate it. The last cash payment of this society showed receipts to the amount of £1707 12s. 8d.

THE ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—This association on Tuesday held a soirée, and afterwards a public meeting, at which Lord Ebury took the chair. The report gave the receipts at £466 10s. 10d., and the expenditure at £396 6s. 1d., and mentioned that the house-to-house visitation would shortly perhaps lead the committee to open a second chapel in the district of Lambeth and Southwark, in which neighbourhood the deaf are particularly prevalent. The report bore testimony to the exertions of the Rev. William Cadman, of St. George's, Southwark, as well as to the general interest taken in the welfare of the association. Lord Ebury and others addressed the meeting, and it was pleasing to observe the appreciation with which all observations were received by the audience, who heard through Mr. Smith, the missionary. Some entertainments appealing to the sight closed the evening.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The anniversary of St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergymen of the Church of England was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a public dinner at the London Tavern. The chair was filled by the Earl of Chichester. Donations of upwards of £700 were received during the evening. Thirty boys, sons of poor clergymen and orphans, are maintained and educated free of all cost and charges whatever where the parents are dead, and at little more than a nominal expense in cases where the father is living. The total receipts for the past year were £2306 11s. 11d., which left £700 for investment, after defraying all the expenses for that period.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CITY-ROAD.—In celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of this institution a dinner was given on Monday evening at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, when Mr. Henry Hoare presided. There were during the past year 294 persons discharged cured, 338 materially relieved, and three only were considered as incurable. The subscription list announced a sum of between £800 and £900.

THE LATE ADROIT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—On Tuesday Louise Moutal, who had been remanded on the charge of having in a most adroit and extraordinary manner possessed herself of a diamond bracelet, of the value of £320, from Hunt and Roskill, Bond-street, under the pretence that it was for Lady Campbell, 14, Radnor-place, Hyde-park, was again brought up at the Marylebone Police Court. A second charge was preferred against the prisoner by Mr. Ray, Jeweller, Great Castle-street, Oxford-street, from whom she had obtained jewellery to the amount of about £50. She was fully committed for trial on both charges.

THE REV. GEORGE RATCLIFFE, a clergyman of the Church of England, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, on a charge of forging a signature to a transfer of stock. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

FULL COURT OF DIVORCE.—This Court, which alone has jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage contract, opened on Monday. Lord Campbell presided, the Lord Chancellor being unable to attend. The Court, to be "full," requires three Judges at least, but there may be more. The other Judges were Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Sir C. Cresswell, the Judge Ordinary. Lord Campbell, before the rising of the Court on Tuesday, said he could not refrain from expressing his satisfaction with the beneficial operation of the new Act. The Court had pronounced sentence of dissolution in eight cases, in all of which the petitioners had proved that they were clearly entitled to the remedy they sought. Although in some of those cases the petitioners would have been able to obtain a divorce under the old system by passing a bill through Parliament, yet in others they would have been debarred from that remedy by their poverty. It was satisfactory to think that rich and poor were now upon an equal footing, and that the same remedy was open to all who could establish their right to it.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—Lord Wrottesley, as President of the Royal Society, received the fellows of the society and a large number of noblemen and scientific and literary gentlemen at Burlington House on Saturday evening. The tables were covered with a variety of models and other objects of interest, among which the beautiful stereoscopic photographs of the moon by Mr. W. De la Rue, and the electrical phenomena exhibited by Mr. Gassiot, attracted particular attention.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The first of the three exhibitions of this society for the present season took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. Among the visitors were her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice. The exhibition was for extent and variety equal to any preceding one. The prizes varied from 15s. to 20 guineas. The total amount intended for distribution at the three exhibitions is £1600. The roses were perhaps on the whole the most remarkable feature in the exhibition, some of the plants having as many as fifty open flowers and an equal number of buds. Rhododendrons were exhibited on a large scale for the first time, and the display was very good. A double-flowered pelargonium—an entire novelty—attracted a great deal of attention. It was called "The Gem of Undercliff," and was exhibited by Mr. Turner.

THE STRAND BUILDINGS.—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Colonel Ponsonby, inspected on Wednesday the "Strand Buildings" (improved Dwellings for the Poor) in Angel-court, Strand. His Royal Highness minutely examined the buildings, and expressed his gratification at the result of his visit. The dwellings were opened yesterday (Friday), when the Duke of Marlborough presided.

THE FINNIS TESTIMONIAL.—At a meeting of the committee held on Wednesday the various designs sent to the secretary were considered, and that of Metcalfe, Hopgood, and Co., silversmiths, of Bishopsgate-street, was chosen. It consists of a handsome pair of candelabra, of seven lights, each of the value of £400, with an elegant group of three figures upon each, and a richly chased pediment or base.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—The thirtieth anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening at the High-bury Barn Tavern—Octavius Edward Coope, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Ind, Coope, and Co., of Burton-on-Trent and Romford), in the chair. About 600 persons sat down to dinner. In the past year the subscriptions to the asylum had amounted to £3637 12s., the legacies to £573 12s. 9d., and the annual ball produced £200. From the opening of the institution 396 inmates had been received, 246 had died, and 150 were now in the enjoyment of the benefits conferred by it. An additional wing to the asylum is to be erected this year, the first stone of which will be laid by the Prince Consort on the 23rd of June next. During the evening £3900 was collected—the chairman and his firm subscribing £1079 2s.

THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY AT MARGATE.—The anniversary dinner of this charity took place at the London Tavern, on Wednesday—the Earl of Carnarvon, president, in the chair. Nearly £600 was subscribed. Of the 333 in-patients at this hospital last year 227 were from London and the suburbs. The number of out-patients during the season was 262. It is proposed to enlarge the hospital considerably, and subscriptions for that purpose are earnestly requested.

IN THE BAIL COURT, on Saturday (the last day of the term), not a single motion was made. "How different," says the *Times* reporter, "to former times, when on the last day of term the court usually sat till ten o'clock at night, and it was hard work to get through the business by that hour."

CROSSED CHEQUES.—A trial on Tuesday in the Exchequer Court settled that in the present state of the law no real protection is gained from the practice of crossing cheques. Some months back a cheque for £126 crossed "and Company" was stolen from a letter, and the thief, having erased this writing, obtained payment at the London Joint-Stock Bank. An action in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the amount from the bank proved unsuccessful, the Court having ruled that the crossing was merely to be regarded in the light of a direction, which any one might remove or alter at pleasure. The case was then carried to the Exchequer Chamber, but the result has been a confirmation of the original judgment.

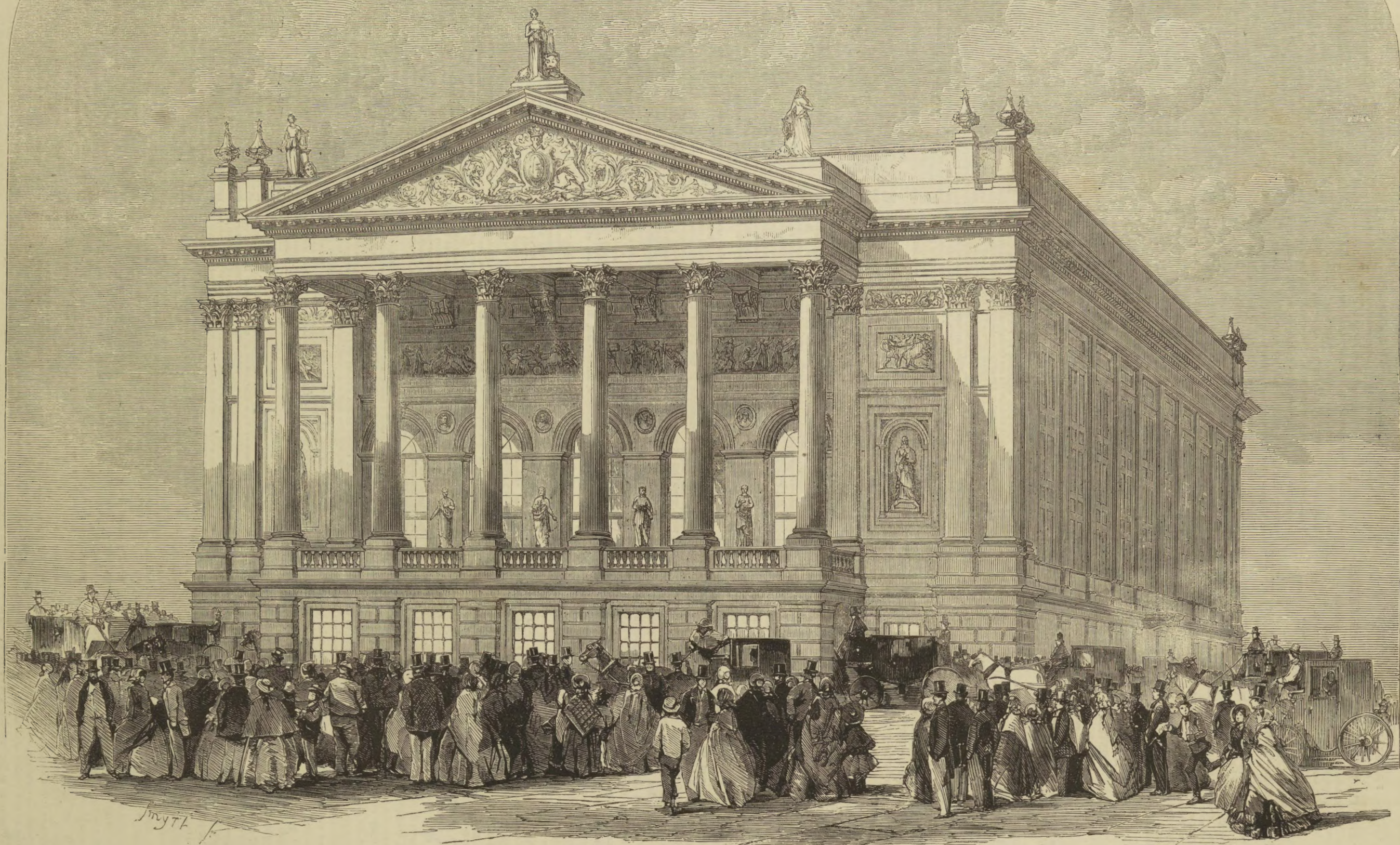
"BIG BEN."—We have much pleasure in stating that the new bell for the clock-tower at Westminster has been taken out of the mould in a perfectly sound state, so far as can be ascertained on the closest inspection, although it will be impossible to know this with complete certainty until it has been swung. It has been struck as it lies on its side, and from the sound emitted its makers confidently expect that the tone will be powerful, rich, and clear, and that the desired note will be attained. It is at present undergoing the process of cleaning.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 868 boys and 820 girls, in all 1688 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1629. The deaths in London, which were 1321 in the first week of April, have in subsequent weeks undergone a gradual reduction, and last week the number returned was 1056. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1055, but, as the deaths in the present return occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average, after the latter is raised proportionally to the increase—a correction which will make it 1161. Hence it appears that the public health was in a satisfactory condition.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

THE new Opera House stands upon a portion of the site of the old theatre, lately destroyed by fire, and upon other ground added thereto at the back. The remaining portion of the site will be occupied by a gigantic conservatory, to be called the Floral Hall, of which we gave an illustration some months back. The new theatre is very different in appearance from its predecessor, owing to its great height, and also to the fact that the architect, Mr. Edward M. Barry, has adopted the Italian in lieu of the Grecian style of architecture. The Bow-street front is of an imposing character, and consists of a portico and two wings, as may be seen by our illustration. The lower portion of the portico is arranged as a carriage-porch, and is completely sheltered, so that opera-going visitors may enter any of the five doors under the portico, which give access to the theatre without exposure to the weather. Steps to the doors are carefully avoided, and the entrance-hall is entered from the same level as the porch. The order of architecture employed for the portico is the Corinthian; and the columns, which are constructed of Portland stone, are 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 36 feet high, or three feet higher than those forming the portico of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The five arched windows under the portico light the grand staircase and crush-room; and the sculptured frieze over these windows, and the figures and carved panels at the sides of the portico, are the works of Flaxman which so long adorned old Covent-garden Theatre, and are now (by the liberality of the Duke of Bedford) among the principal ornaments of its successor. In the niches at the sides of the portico are statues of Tragedy and Comedy, and the sculptures in panels represent the Modern and Ancient Drama. The panel at the left of the portico contains Hecate in her car, with Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. The long panel under the portico is filled with sculpture representing the Modern and Ancient Drama, the former being typified by Shakespeare and Milton, accompanied by some of the characters in their principal works, such as Prospero, Caliban, Samson Agonistes, and the personages in "Comus;" and the latter represented by Aristophanes, Menander, and Aeschylus, with the Muses, Bacchus, Minerva, and other heathen deities and personages. The panel next Hart-street contains Pegasus attended by Nymphs. The whole of the above is in excellent preservation, and has been carefully cleaned. The other sculpture of the new theatre is highly suggestive of the purpose of the building: the carving at the ends of the portico between the capitals of the pilasters displays musical instruments. The keystones of the windows are theatrical masks; and sunk in circular panels between the windows are busts of Shakespeare, Milton, Aeschylus, and Aristophanes. When we state that this immense portico, which is one of the largest in London, was only commenced seven weeks since, our readers will form an idea of the skill and energy with which modern builders work. Messrs. Lucas (Brothers), of Lambeth, are the contractors employed.

We purpose giving in a future Number a View of the interior of this magnificent building, which will be accompanied by copious details of the more important features of the new Opera House, as regards the accommodation for the auditory, the artistic decorations, and other points in the plan and construction of the building.



COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, TO BE OPENED THIS EVENING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

BANQUET TO THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF BY THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

THE members of the Army and Navy Club, desirous to emulate their senior brethren of the United Service in doing honour to the Duke of Malakoff on his arrival in this country as Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, gave a grand banquet to his Excellency at their Clubhouse on Thursday week, at which the illustrious Marshal was entertained by about 120 naval and military officers, most of whom had served with him in the Crimea. The dinner was laid out in the coffee-room of the club—an apartment whose magnificent proportions are well adapted to occasions of this character. The Marshal arrived shortly before eight o'clock, at which hour the company sat down. The dinner was of a very *recherché* character. The table was decorated with plate and flowers, and had a very brilliant effect. The principal dishes upon the table were ornamented with well-executed medallions of the Emperor and Empress, surmounted by the French eagle, while the national tricolor was judiciously introduced in the floral embellishments.

Major-General Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, K.C.B., occupied the chair, having upon his right hand the guest of the evening, Marshal the Duke of Malakoff; and upon his left the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington M.P. After the banquet, the gallant Chairman, having proposed with appropriate remarks "The health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," which was received with acclamations, gave "The health of the Emperor and Empress of the French." This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and his Excellency the Duke of Malakoff returned thanks for the compliment paid to the Emperor and Empress in a few brief and emphatic sentences. "The health of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," having been given and duly honoured.

The gallant Chairman said it now became his duty to propose the toast of the evening, "The health of the illustrious Feliassier, Marshal the Duke of Malakoff" (Loud cheers). His Excellency had been designated by his Sovereign to represent the French nation in this country, and by his reception here he would be able to appreciate the feelings entertained by all classes in this country towards his Imperial Majesty and the alliance between the two nations (Cheers). He should not detain them by making a long speech, though much might be said in praise of their illustrious guest (Hear, hear). He might carry them to Africa, where their gallant friend won his first laurels; and he might take them from that place to the Crimea, where his crowning glories had been achieved (Cheers). He would not detain them longer, but merely ask them to join him in drinking, in a bumper toast, "Long life, prosperity, and future honours to Marshal the Duke of Malakoff."

The toast having been enthusiastically drunk,

The Duke of Malakoff, on rising to acknowledge the toast, was received with the most cordial and enthusiastic cheers, which lasted for several minutes. He said, speaking in French: "It is with a feeling of brotherly pleasure that I find myself sitting among you. It gives me deep satisfaction to see your cordial anxiety to give me a welcome. As a soldier more than one among you know me; as Ambassador my principles are invariable; and, as I have already had the opportunity of

desecration. In this strait, on his application to Colonel Guérin, of the 15me Ligne, that gallant officer furnished sentries every night to watch over their graves. If he might be allowed to add one little toast at the close of the evening, it would be "L'entente cordiale!"

The gallant Colonel's appeal was received with a round of parting cheers, amidst which the company retired to the drawing-room.

explaining them, it is not necessary to speak of them again here. But what I wish to tell you is, that I feel a pride in finding myself again in the midst of my companions in arms, and that I recall to memory our valiant standards, our glorious flags, the witnesses of your great efforts as well as ours, under the shadow of which we have conquered the peace of the world. Let us in future know how to maintain that peace, so productive of civilisation, and so fertile, so necessary for us and for you—that peace so indispensable for the welfare of all. I hope that peace will be durable, for it was cemented by generous blood—by blood shed side by side in succouring a faithful ally, but shed with equal and mutual eagerness. It is for us, soldiers and sailors, to remember this. It is for us to propose, without hesitation, an enthusiastic toast of lasting concord; and we who have joined our heroic efforts together for the advantage of all have the right to say to two great peoples, 'Let us know how to imitate the two fleets and the two armies, and let our sentiments be mingled together in one common feeling.' I beg to propose 'The imperishable union of our fleets and armies.'

His Excellency's appeal was received with several distinct rounds of cheering.

The gallant Chairman next proposed "Our absent comrades in the Navy and Army."

Sir John Pakington acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Navy; and General Sir John Burgoyne briefly returned thanks for the Army.

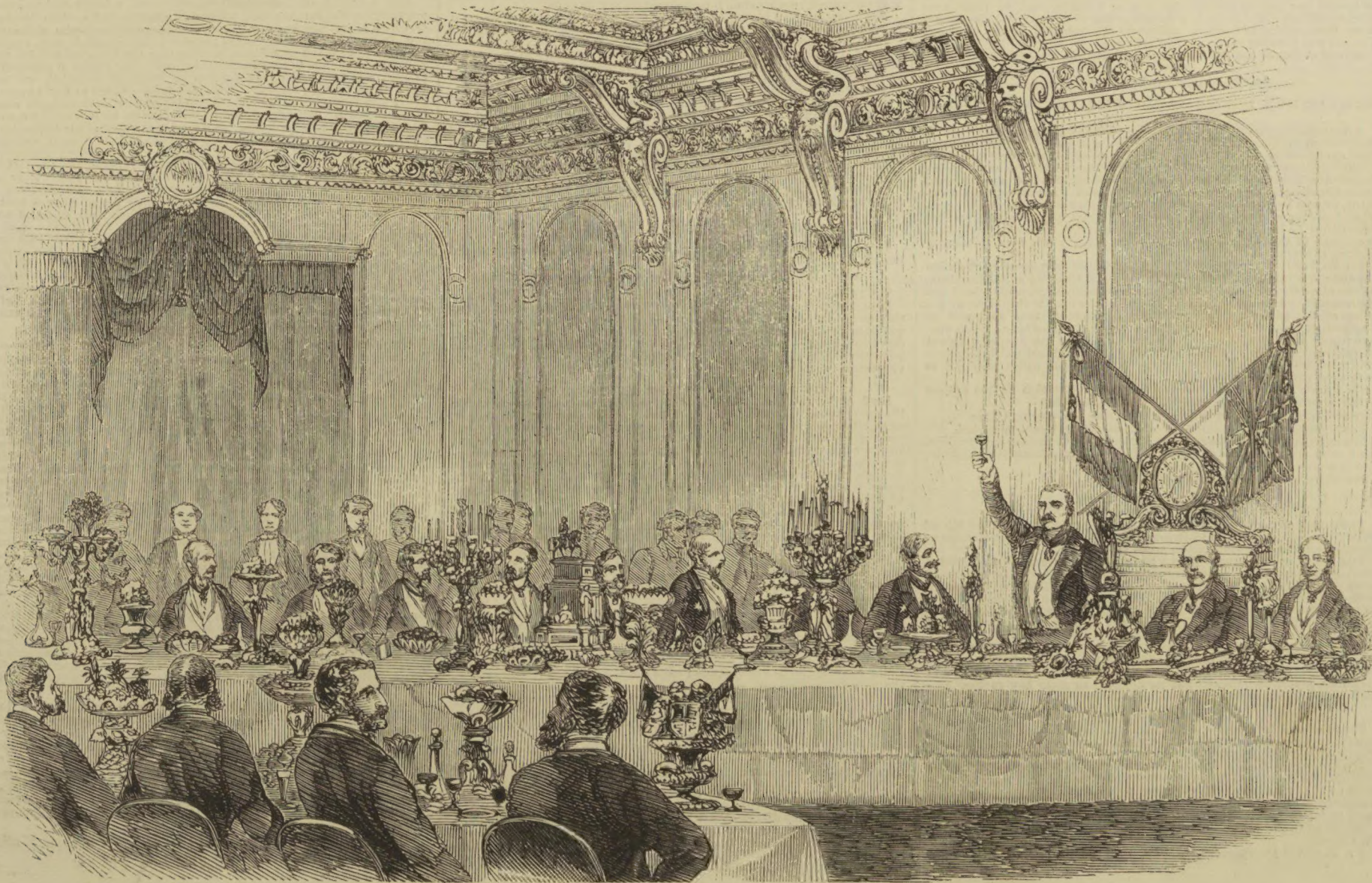
The gallant Chairman next gave "The Armies and Navies of France and England, who had fought together in the Crimea and the Baltic," coupling therewith the names of General Sir William Codrington and Captain Drummond, R.N., who respectively acknowledged the toast.

Lord Rokeby proposed, in highly complimentary terms, the health of the gallant Chairman, who briefly returned thanks; and gave, as the next toast, the health of the sub-committee, to whom they were so much indebted for the excellent arrangements of the evening.

Colonel Daniell, in responding, said he was able to illustrate the kind feelings of the allied armies towards each other in the Crimea by an affecting incident. On one occasion, when eight gallant officers had been buried in a single grave the post he commanded had become so weakened that there were not enough men to guard the dead from



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—(SEE PAGE 487.)



BANQUET TO THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF, AT THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD CANNING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice that on Friday he should move a resolution, in which, without expressing any opinion respecting the policy of Lord Canning, as indicated in his late proclamation, a censure would be pronounced upon the course pursued by her Majesty's Ministers towards the Governor-General of India.

A conversation took place, founded on the despatch lately addressed by the Government to the Governor-General of India, in the course of which explanations on various points were demanded from and supplied by Lord ELLENBOROUGH.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE postponed, under the circumstances that had just transpired, the resolution he had placed on the paper censuring the policy of annexation lately practised towards the native Princes of India.

Several bills were passed through a stage of progress respectively. The Customs Duties (No. 2) Bill, the Excise Duties Bill, and the Exchequer Bonds (£2,000,000) Bill, after some discussion, were each read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

LIMERICK ELECTION.—The report from the Committee of Inquiry respecting the late city of Limerick election was brought up, declaring the return of Major Gavin invalid, on account of bribery through his agent, but without his cognisance, and voiding the election.

THE OUDÉ PROCLAMATION.—Mr. CARDWELL gave notice, for Thursday next, of a vote of censure upon the Government on account of their late despatch to the Governor-General of India.

THE OATHS BILL.

The Peers' amendments in the Oaths Bill having been brought up for consideration,

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the amendment by which clause 5 (the Jews clause) was omitted should be disallowed, and the bill restored to its former shape. Considering it unnecessary to recapitulate the arguments so often urged in behalf of the abolition of all religious disabilities, the noble Lord briefly invited the House to vindicate the principle to that effect which they had incorporated in the measure as sent up to the House of Lords.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the amendment. The principle on which a Jew could be admitted into the representative legislature was, he contended, a revolutionary principle, involving that indifference to all religion which had brought about the first French Revolution, and again, at a subsequent era, ruined in that country the monarchy established in 1831.

Sir R. BETHELL, after describing the state of the controversy as between the two branches of the Legislature, intimated his intention, in case the present attempt failed, to suggest some course which, by a perfectly constitutional mode of procedure, would enable that House to accomplish the result so long desired by its own independent action. This course, whose political consequences were, as he admitted, very serious, would be adopted with great regret, and only as a last resource. He was, however, convinced that the process could not bring the House into collision with the courts of law.

After a few words of explanation from Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. S. WARREN repudiated any attempt to violate constitutional principles, whatever might be its causes or motives. The present cause was, he considered, bad in itself, and he denied that the admission of Jews to Parliament was either warranted in policy or demanded by public opinion.

The House divided.—For Lord John Russell's motion, 263; against it, 150.

The amendment was consequently disallowed, and the clause replaced in the bill.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, it was then ordered that a Committee should be nominated to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendment, in order to the holding a conference with the Peers.

This motion being adopted, the names of a considerable number of members to serve on the Committee were moved by the noble Lord, and, being subsequently put from the chair, severally agreed to.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that Baron Rothschild should also be nominated on the Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DILLWYN.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the motion.

The HOME SECRETARY submitted that this appointment of a member who had not yet taken the oaths involved a novel point, and might render their proceedings questionable on the score of informality.

A brief discussion followed on the point of form, in which Mr. Bouvier, Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, and other members participated.

The debate was ultimately adjourned until the following day.

THE STAMP DUTY ON DRAFTS BILL was considered, as amended, and ordered to stand for third reading.

SUPPLY.

General PEEL prefaced the votes of supply by a general statement of the recent augmentations and present state of the army. Before the India mutiny broke out the military force consisted of 157,000 men, of whom 30,000 were on service in India. The present force was 223,000 men, showing an increase of 66,000 within the year. To supply the augmentation already arranged, and fill up the loss from casualties, &c., at least 50,000 recruits must be provided during the current twelvemonth. He apprehended, however, no difficulty in obtaining this number, large as it was, since not fewer than 48,000 men had been enlisted within the last eight months.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the sitting was devoted to a miscellaneous discussion of various votes belonging to the army estimates.

The House resumed.

CHELSEA-BRIDGE.—Lord J. MANNERS obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Act of the 9th and 10th of Victoria, cap. 39, relative to Chelsea-bridge. Mr. ALCOCK gave notice that at a future stage he should move the abolition of the toll, which was not included in the measure. The bill was brought in and read a first time.

Several orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LORD CANNING'S PROCLAMATION.—RESIGNATION OF THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.

After some conversation respecting the private letter received by Mr. V. Smith from the Governor-General of India, intimating his intention to send explanations of his motives and policy connected with that manifesto,

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, while justifying the principles which his despatch to Lord Canning was designed to vindicate, took upon himself the entire responsibility for having written and transmitted that document, as well as having consented to its promulgation in England. Sensible, however, of the serious consequences which had resulted from that proceeding, he had tendered the resignation of his office as President of the Board of Control, which, he added, her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept.

The Earl of DERBY reiterated his disapproval of the general confiscation announced to the landowners of Oude by Lord Canning's proclamation. At the same time he admitted that the Government generally could not approve of the despatch sent in reference thereto by the President of the Board of Control, and considered the publication of that document in England, and at the present moment, a together inopportune. With sincere regret, therefore, they had consented to suffer the loss of a valued colleague rather than stake the existence of a Government and the important interests committed to their charge upon an issue which they felt to be in some degree indefensible.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY laid on the table the motion on the subject which he intended to bring forward on Friday evening.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY BILL was read a second time.

THE TRANSFER OF LAND BILL was read a third time and passed.

THE ROYAL ASSENT was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills, the Exchequer Bonds, the Customs Duties, and the Excise Duties Bills; also to several private bills.

Some further business was also transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

VOTE BY BALLOT.—Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that on the 8th of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to provide that votes at elections for that House should be taken by ballot.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—Lord V. TEMPEST announced that on Friday (the motion having been postponed from Thursday to Friday) he should move an amendment upon the motion of which Mr. Cardwell had given notice, to the effect that the House abstained from giving any opinion either upon the proclamation issued by Lord Canning respecting the landed proprietors of Oude, or the despatch of the home Government to the Governor-General in relation thereto.

THE CAGLIARI.—In reply to Mr. Kinnsaid, Mr. S. FITZGERALD said that a definite amount of compensation for the two English engineers, Watt and Park, to be demanded from the Neapolitan Government, had been indicated to Mr. Lyons; but he declined to state any further particulars in relation to that affair.

THE OATHS BILL.

The adjourned debate upon the motion that Baron Rothschild should be nominated upon the Committee appointed to confer with the Peers respecting the Oaths Bill was resumed by

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL who, after examining the legal bearings of the case, decided that the House was quite entitled to nominate Baron Rothschild on the Committee. Whether any actual service on that Committee would involve the Baron in any personal liability was an ulterior question upon which he would not pronounce an opinion.

Mr. WHITEHEAD opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. HEADLAM.

Mr. MACALAY apprehended that, in appointing Baron Rothschild

upon the Committee, the House would establish a dangerous and derogatory precedent.

After some remarks from Mr. Collier and Mr. Fuller in support of the motion, and from Mr. Drummond and Mr. Malins against it, the House divided.—For the motion, 251; against, 196.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL the members of the Committee were directed to withdraw at once, to prepare for the conference with the Peers.

MINING OPERATIONS IN THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—Mr. RICARDO presented some petitions from the copyholders, inhabitants, mayor and corporation of the borough of Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, complaining of the peril to their lives and property to which they are subjected by the mining operations under the Duchy of Lancaster; and moved that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the allegations of the petitioners, and to report whether any and what remedy can be afforded to them, should the grievance of which they complain be proved to exist.—After some discussion, the motion was negatived by 128 to 63.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Lord R. CECIL moved, by way of resolution, "That in the opinion of the House it was expedient that investigations into the merits of private bills, at present conducted by Select Committees of that House, should in future, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, be conducted by a paid and permanent tribunal."

Mr. WILSON PATTEN admitted that the present system of discussing and examining private bills, by means of Select Committees, required alteration. He objected, however, to the motion now proposed as being too vague, and presenting no practical remedy.

Lord STANLEY also opposed the motion, contending that on the whole the Select Committees arrived at better results than could be accomplished by any other machinery. The questions involved in private bills related not only to individual claims and rights, but to public interests, with which the House alone was competent to deal.

Mr. H. INGRAM expressed a hope that the House would not be induced to depart from the present system. Among the grounds of objection which he took to the plan of the noble Lord was the expense which the constitution of the proposed tribunals would entail on the Consolidated Fund without any guarantee being afforded that business would be more efficiently conducted.

Mr. Griffith, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Slaney, Mr. T. Egerton, and other members, having spoken, The motion was withdrawn.

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

Lord ERRINGTON moved a series of resolutions, setting forth that the long-continued excessive mortality of the British army has been mainly caused by the bad sanitary condition of their barrack accommodation; that the House has viewed with satisfaction the efforts of successive Governments, aided by Parliamentary grants, to improve the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of the British soldier, but that much still remains to be done with regard to barrack accommodation, both for its increase and its improvement; that in the opinion of the House such increase and improvement are imperatively called for, not less by good policy and true economy than by justice and humanity. The noble Lord supported his motion by copious references to tables showing the army rates of mortality as compared with those of other professions and trades, and described the deficiencies and mismanagement of the military barracks to which, as he insisted, the deplorable excess of deaths and disease among the soldiers were entirely attributable.

Sir F. SMITH mentioned some circumstances which he thought accounted for the apparently high rate of mortality in the regiments of the Guards.

Captain Annesley, Mr. W. Williams, Colonel North, and several other members, continued the discussion.

Lord PALMERSTON, in supporting the motion, remarked upon the sanitary conditions which ought to be observed in the construction of barracks, but which had hitherto been too much neglected.

Mr. S. HERBERT related some particulars on the subject which had come under the observation of the Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army.

General PEEL stated that many improvements in the soldiers' barracks had been already effected, and more were in course of execution. He promised to pay every possible attention to the question.

After some further discussion the resolutions were agreed to.

TURNPIKE TOLLS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Mr. BYNG moved an address to the Crown praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire and report as to the best means of affording to the inhabitants of the metropolitan districts, within six miles of Charing-cross, a relief, from the abolition of turnpike-gates and tollbars, similar to that which the Legislature had already granted to the metropolis of Ireland. The motion was seconded by Mr. INGRAM, and agreed to.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—Mr. COLLINS obtained leave to introduce a bill to further limit and define the jurisdiction of Election Committees in cases of scrutiny, by extending the provisions of the Act of the sixth year of her present Majesty, chapter 18, section 93.

THE STAMP DUTY ON DRAFTS BILL was read a third time and passed. The reports on Supply and Ways and Means were brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

METROPOLITAN POOR-RATES.

Mr. AYRTON moved the second reading of the Poor-rates (Metropolis) Bill. The object of this measure was, as he explained it, to equalise the rates levied for the relief of the poor throughout all the London parishes, and he cited numerous instances showing the extreme variations in the present assessment in different localities, and the consequent injustice inflicted on the ratepaying classes of the community.

Mr. S. ESTCOTEY opposed the bill, contending that its principle—with which he expressed his entire disagreement—if adopted in the metropolis, must be extended over the whole country. He moved, as an amendment, that the second reading should be deferred for six months.

Mr. BYNG objected to the bill, because it introduced a system of centralisation and tended to neutralise the principle of local self-government.

Sir B. HALL characterised the measure as absurd and preposterous. Mr. J. LOCKE supported the bill, believing that the principle was sound, and all objections related merely to matters of detail, which could be obviated during the discussion in Committee.

After some further remarks from Mr. Butler and Mr. T. Dancombe, Mr. AYRTON consented to withdraw the bill.

PATENT LAW.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of the Patent Law Amendment Bill, by which the costs and fees charged upon patents would be reduced one half; but, after a brief discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND) BILL was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. DEASY.

PASSPORT STAMPS.—Mr. HAMILTON obtained leave to bring in a bill reducing the stamp duty on passports.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships, according to custom, did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

INDIA.—Mr. LYON gave notice that he should on Friday call attention to the subject of information from India understood to have been withheld from the Board of Control.—In reply to Mr. Wise, Mr. BAILEY said no despatches had been received from Sir C. Campbell pressing for immediate reinforcements; nor had the Court of Directors refused to provide transport for troops.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the resignation of Lord Ellenborough had been his own spontaneous act, or whether it was partly attributable to the directly or indirectly expressed wish of the Government that the noble Lord should resign; whether it was the intention of the Government to adopt the views conveyed in the despatch of the Secret Committee to the Governor-General in Council, April 19; or whether it was the intention of the Government to accept the policy laid down in the proclamation of the Governor-General of India, dated Allahabad, March 14, 1858?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would not be safe to answer the second question without notice. In reply to the other question, he had only to say that the frank and generous speech of Lord Ellenborough delivered the other evening in the House of Lords ought to be a complete answer to it. The noble Lord's resignation was in her Majesty's hands before it was known to his colleagues. If they had known of it they would have been unanimous in requesting him to withdraw it.

LORD CANNING'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked the right hon. member for Northampton whether the late Government received any intimation of Lord Canning's intention to issue such a proclamation as that addressed to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oude which was now before Parliament, or that proclamation; whether the late Government were consulted by Lord Canning as to the policy of issuing such a proclamation, or of any measure for the same purpose; and, if the late Government were thus informed or consulted, at what period their attention was first called to the subject, and what were the dates and nature of the communications between the late Government and the Government of India thereon?

Mr. V. SMITH said he had received a notification of the despatch, and communicated it to his colleagues; but there was nothing in it which he felt called upon to communicate to the Earl of Ellenborough.

THE OATHS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up the report of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments to this bill. The report was agreed to after a few words from Mr. Newdegate, and the Clerk of the House was desired to go to the Lords and request a conference.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be convenient for the House if the right hon. gentleman the member for the city of Oxford would state the course which he intended to take with regard to his motion on Friday night. He wished to know whether the motion would be a substantive one, or an amendment upon going into Committee of Supply?

Mr. CARDWELL said he should bring it on as a substantive motion, having understood that the Government would give him precedence.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was most anxious to do so, and would accordingly move to-morrow that the motion should have precedence over the orders of the day.

Mr. M. GIBSON inquired whether the motion would be changed in its wording?

Mr. CARDWELL was understood to say that he contemplated no change.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN'S BILL.

Mr. MACKINNON moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. WALPOLE admitted that the object of the bill was praiseworthy, but as its provisions were unworkable, recommended the hon. member to withdraw it and introduce it in an amended form.

Mr. Henley, Mr. Ingham, and Mr. Labouchere took a similar view; and Mr. Turner and Mr. Kirk opposed the measure upon its principle; and the bill was ultimately withdrawn.

JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANIES BILL.

Mr. HEADLAM moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. BLACK, strongly condemning the application of the principle of limited liability to banking operations, as being extremely prejudicial to depositors, moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. FINLAY seconded the amendment.

Mr. DRUMMOND spoke against the present system of "kitemarking."

Sir R. W. CARDEN thought a new system of banking ought to be established.

Sir W. DUNBAR opposed the amendment, contending that limited liability, if adopted, would lead to an improvement in bank management, and to a better class of shareholders. At the same time he hoped to see the bill amended and modified in Committee.

Mr. BOVILL opposed the bill, as being neither more nor less than an attempt to enrich the shareholders and directors of joint-stock banks at the expense of the public.

Mr. GURNEY also opposed the bill, but promised to support some such measure at a future time, if he found the principle of limited liability working well in its general application to joint-stock companies.

Sir G. C. LEWIS supported the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER supported the second reading of the bill as one which would put an end to a restriction which could not be supported on any valid ground; for so long as limited liability was applied to other commercial undertakings it ought not to be restricted in the case of banks.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time without a division.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this bill, and a general discussion upon its principle took place upon the first clause, which, on a division, was carried by 227 to 153—majority, 74.

The clause was then agreed to, as were also clauses 2 and 4, clause 3 (excepting Ireland and Scotland from the operation of the bill) being omitted by consent, and the bill then passed through Committee, a new clause having been added making it legal to collect Church-rates already laid.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVERNMENT.—The following are the resolutions of Lord Shaftesbury for the House of Lords on Friday:—"1. That it appears from the papers laid upon the table of this House that a despatch has been addressed by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India, disapproving of a proclamation which the Governor-General had informed the Court he intended to issue after the fall of Lucknow. 2. That it is known only from intelligence that has reached this country by the correspondence published in the newspapers that the intended proclamation has been issued, and with an important modification, no official account of the proceeding having yet been received; that this House is, therefore, still without full information as to the ground upon which Lord Canning has acted, and his answer to the objections made to his intended proclamation in the despatch of the Secret Committee cannot be received for several weeks. 3. That under these circumstances this House is unable to form a judgment on the proclamation issued by Lord Canning, but thinks it ought to express its disapprobation of the premature publication by her Majesty's Ministers of the despatch addressed to the Governor-General, because this public condemnation of his conduct must tend to weaken the authority of the Governor-General, and to encourage those who are now in arms against this country."—The following are the terms of Mr. Cardwell's resolution in the House of Commons on Friday:—"That this House, whilst in its present state of information it abstains from expressing an opinion on the policy of any proclamations which may have been issued by the Governor-General of India in relation to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension that her Majesty's Government have addressed to the Governor-General, through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, and have published, a despatch condemning in strong terms the conduct of the Governor-General; and is of opinion that such a course on the part of the Government must tend, in the present circumstances of India, to produce the most prejudicial effect, by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, and encouraging the further resistance of those who are in arms against us."

Mr. LAYARD, on Tuesday night, addressed a large and influential assembly in St. James's Hall upon the revolt in India, from the scenes of which he has just returned. Many members of the House of Commons and men of all parties were present. Mr. Layard was emphatic upon the cruelty and impolicy of confounding the innocent and the guilty in one common fate of persecution and death. The extent of the rebellion, he said, was far greater than persons in England imagined, and much more than a military mutiny. The cause he attributed to our annexation policy and treatment of the natives. With respect to the alleged cases of mutilation, after the most vigilant investigation he had not been able to find out one authenticated case. It was a great rising of the Indian people, and he believed that they meant to exterminate man, woman, and child; but they did not mean to insult or mutilate. The rebellion reached from the Himalayas to the South Malabar country. He did not wish to deny or palliate the atrocities that had been committed in India. They were horrible enough. But, when standing over the well at Cawnpore, one feeling more bitter than all the rest that rose in his mind was that we might possibly by our acts justify that deed of hell. He appealed to the people to raise their voice against the thirst for blood. Let the guilty be punished, but spare the innocent. He would not touch upon party contentions. "For God's sake (said the hon. lecturer emphatically) let us forget party when our empire is at stake." He would not say whether it was prudent to publish a certain document; but this he would say, that the two principles laid down in the concluding paragraph of that despatch ought to be written in letters of gold, and put up in every public place in India. Mr. Layard's eloquent and impressive address was listened to throughout with the deepest attention.

CHARGE OF WRITING A LETTER TO THE QUEEN.—Mr.

Austin Maggs, an architect and builder, who has for some time past resided in Hereford, superintending the erection of a monastic edifice at Belmont, was apprehended on Tuesday, in consequence of having written a letter to her Majesty, plainly betokening mental aberration of a dangerous character. The following is a copy of the letter upon which the proceedings were taken:—"Hereford, 27th April, 1858. To her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and their colonies. Your Majesty's humble and loyal subject sheweth, that through the mercy and grace of Almighty God he has, during a period of thirty-six years, been an obedient and useful subject of this realm, and moreover, for more than twenty years now past, he has been an humble servant of the Most High God, and a partaker of His grace, manifested in his only begotten Son. Your Majesty's security also sheweth that the all-wise and gracious God has in an especial manner manifested himself to him (the writer), and in such a marked and continuous way as leaves him no alternative but to apply to your Majesty to render up to him your Majesty's office as head of the Church. And in doing so it is from a solemn conviction of duty. Your Majesty will please to remember that this application is registered in heaven, and will have to be accounted for at the judgment seat of our Lord. I shall be happy to produce to your Majesty my credentials as Christ's viceregent on earth, and challenge the creation to produce any other claim except my own to that office. In preferring my claim, your Majesty will please to observe that it is from no sordid motive; but, on the contrary, merely for the glory of God, the welfare of your Majesty's people, and the stability of your throne. Wishing your Majesty every happiness, both domestic and public, I am, by the grace of God, in your Majesty's service, AUSTIN MAGGS."

THE DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND has been robbed of a large extent by her butler, John James Hall, who has been systematically embezzling money given to him to pay tradesmen, and forging their receipts. He has been committed for trial on three or four charges, selected out of a total of more than eighty.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—On Thursday morning the Rev. Dr. George Edward Lynch Cotton, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Head Master of Marlborough College, was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, and in virtue of that office becomes Metropolitan of India.

The London Home for Surgical Diseases of Women, at Notting-hill, was opened for the reception of patients on Thursday.

MUSIC.

MADemoiselle TITIENS is not surpassed (nor indeed is she equalled) by any dramatic singer now on the stage. She unites the powers of the greatest tragedian and of the most consummate vocalist. But, in order to estimate her fairly and to do her justice, we must remember that she is a German, not an Italian, and that her nationality is a great feature of her character. She possesses a voice of immense power and exquisite beauty; her style is pure, graceful, and perfectly simple; and she has all the gifts of person, intelligence, and genius requisite to form a Rachel or a Ristori. But her pre-eminence does not extend to mere vocal mechanism. In the execution of light and florid passages we have more than one Italian singer capable of more rapid execution and greater brilliancy. Hence it has happened that her performance in the "Trovatore" has made a smaller impression (at least on the more critical portion of the public) than in the "Huguenots" or in "Don Giovanni." In the "Trovatore" she had never appeared till she came to London; and, though her representation of the heroine of that piece is grand and tragic, yet it is evident that the music of Verdi is not to her like that of her "fatherland." In "Don Giovanni" the case is entirely the reverse. There she is at home, and her Donna Anna on Tuesday last was the greatest triumph she has yet achieved in England. Nothing was more remarkable in her performance of Mozart's music than the true German reverence and fidelity with which she adhered to the great master's text. She knew that nothing was to be gained by substituting any fancies of her own for those strains in which nothing can be changed, and to which nothing can be added without impairing their matchless beauty. We cannot but wish, by the way, that Giuglini (whose *Don Ottavio* is a fine performance) were equally scrupulous. In the great air, "Il mio tesoro," he presumes to alter passages, and to add graces for which the text affords no warrant. We wish him to believe that Mozart's own notes are better than any that he can put in their place. To return to Titiens' Donna Anna, it is sufficient to add that her lofty conception of the character, and her passionate and touching performance of the principal scenes, are as remarkable as the faultless perfection with which she sings the music. With the exception of Titiens in Donna Anna, the opera was cast precisely as it was last year; and the *mise en scene* and general getting up were similar. The theatre was crowded to the doors; and, among the occupants of the boxes, the Queen, the Prince Consort, and several of the Royal children were conspicuous.

The admirers of Mdle. Titiens will next week have an opportunity of seeing her in each of the three characters in which she has surprised and gratified the town. On Tuesday she will appear as *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots"; on Thursday, in the part of *Donna Anna*, in "Don Giovanni"; and on Friday, in the "Trovatore." Giuglini, too, will appear in each opera. On Wednesday the programme will be enriched by the chef-d'œuvre, "Barbieri," in which Albani will sing Rossini's florid music, and Piccolomini will also appear in a favourite part. The number of performances advertised is justified by the great influx of visitors in the Epsom race week.

DRURY LANE has been opened as an Italian Opera "for the people." We have now in the metropolis of England three Italian theatres, and not one dedicated to our own musical drama. A strange state of things, in which London, among all the capitals of Europe and America, stands alone. If, however, there is really among the million an "effective demand" for a cheap Italian opera, let it be satisfied by all means; and, certainly, Mr. Smith has brought his entertainment within the reach of the humblest pleasure-seekers among us. The theatre opened, on Monday evening, with the piece in such universal vogue at present, the "Travatore." The performance, considered with reference to the prices of admission, was good. The principal parts were sustained by persons who have been eminent in their day, and still exhibit considerable powers. Such a performer is Mdme. Salvia Danatelli, for whom Verdi composed the "Traviata," and who, with the remains of a fine voice, showed the experienced artist. Signor Badiali, too, who appeared as the *Count di Luna*, was once distinguished as a baritone throughout Italy. Mdme. Bernardi, who represented the *Gipsy*, is a good actress, and still retains an excellent contralto voice. Our old acquaintance, Mr. Charles Braham, was the *Manrico*—a part for which his handsome person and fine tenor voice are important requisites. The orchestra, chorus, and general getting up of the piece are creditable; and it may be said that the whole entertainment is very good at the price.

THE third concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY was given on Monday. The excellence of the selection will appear from the programme:—

PART I.			
Sinfonia, No. 1.	Beethoven.	..	..
Sinfonia, "Infinite."	Madame Clara Novello	..	..
Aria, "Pace, pace."	Miss Lascelles (El Ratto di Proserpina)	..	..
Concerto in B flat, Piano-forte.	M. Ballo	..	..
PART II.			
Sinfonia, No. 11.	Haydn.	..	..
Romance, "Sombre Forest."	Madame Clara Novello (Gottschalks Tell)	..	..
Concerto, Violin, Herr Bott (his first appearance in England)	Spohr.	..	..
Overture, Oberon	Weber.	..	..

The only absolute novelty was the appearance of Herr Bott, a favourite pupil of Spohr, who has gained considerable reputation in Germany. He is a fine player, but laboured under the disadvantage of coming forward so soon after the matchless Joachim, who, by-the-by, is to perform Mendelssohn's concerto and a sonata of Bach at the next concert on Monday week. The fine symphonies of Beethoven and Haydn were superbly played. Clara Novello displayed all her powers; and the young contralto singer, Miss Lascelles, delighted the audience by the simplicity and sweetness with which she sang the beautiful air of "Winter." The room was exceedingly crowded.

At the concert of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday morning, the great feature was the appearance of the young Russian pianist, Rubinstein, who, it will be remembered, created a great sensation, and some difference of opinion, in our musical circles last year. About his great powers as a performer there was but one opinion, the difference relating to his merits as a composer. On Tuesday he played Beethoven's grand trio in B flat, with Sainton and Piatti, to the admiration and delight of the great assemblage of musicians and dilettanti who frequent the meetings of the Musical Union. It was indeed a most masterly performance. M. Rubinstein's reading of his author was perfectly plain, natural, and simple, while his grace, expression, the endless variety of effect produced by delicate gradations of tone, and his immense executive power, formed a combination of qualities not surpassed, we sincerely believe, by any pianist in the world.

ANOTHER great pianist has appeared this week—Madame Szarvady, late Wilhelmina Clauss, the young performer who so greatly delighted our musical world four years ago. She has returned to us a greater player than ever, retaining all her former charms of exquisite finish, refinement, and expression, with the addition of a strength of hand and power of tone which, when we look at her youthful and fragile figure, seem marvellous. She has commenced a series of matinees at Willis's Rooms, the first of which was given on Tuesday. The principal pieces were Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, with Sainton and Piatti; Beethoven's sonata in G, op. 31; Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue in D minor; and several smaller pieces of Stephen Heller, Chopin, and other modern composers. There was a large and fashionable company, who appeared to be enchanted by her performances.

THERE was an interesting musical entertainment at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. It was the "National School Choral Festival" in aid of the Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution; an excellent charity, for relieving decayed and necessitous teachers, and providing for their orphan children. There were between four and five thousand voices selected from the children and teachers of the London national and endowed schools; and the performance was conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin, the eminent glebe-composer, by whom these youthful singers have been carefully trained. They sang an excellent selection of psalms, chorales, anthems, choruses, glees, and madrigals, to a delighted and enthusiastic audience. Twenty-one thousand persons were present; and her Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, and other distinguished personages, were among the visitors.

RUSSIAN THEATRES.—The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Emperor of Russia has decided that theatres shall be established in the nineteen chief towns of the governments of Great Russia, four in Little Russia, four in the Baltic provinces, five in the kingdom of Kasan, three in the kingdom of Astrakhan, five in Southern Russia, eight in Western Russia, Finland, and Siberia, and five in Poland. All these theatres are to receive subsidies. Schools for superior instruction are also to be established in all the chief towns of governments and other large places.

A system has been adopted in Liverpool for teaching the blind at their homes; and its results hitherto have been most successful.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—It is now some time since Miss Reynolds last acted on this stage, and her reappearance on Wednesday was highly gratifying to her admirers. Neither Miss Amy Sedgwick nor Mrs. Charles Young have wholly effaced her from the public recollection, for Miss Reynolds has specific qualifications which are not easily substituted. Long practice has given her great facility, and a natural aptitude for gentle comedy has secured for her a rank on the boards to which but few can aspire. Miss Reynolds wisely chose *Lady Teazle* for her re-appearance—a part which she always performed admirably, but never better than on this occasion. Sheridan's immortal comedy, it is hoped, may long have the benefit of her talents. Especially fitted for this theatre and its audience, "The School for Scandal" receives from the management the utmost attention, and furnishes an opportunity for the performers of which each is ambitious to avail himself. Mrs. Candour fell to the lot of Mrs. Wilkins, and this lady has won in it a new claim upon our good opinion. Mr. Chippendale was himself in *Sir Peter*; and Mr. Buckstone's *Backbite* needs no commendation. Mr. Farrer improves in *Charles Surface*, and Mr. Howe's *Joseph* testifies to the pains taken by this judicious actor to achieve excellence. Mr. Compton was *Crabtree*, and, like a true and experienced artist, made of an inferior part a significant character. The same may be said of Mr. Clark in *Moses*, an actor whose very figure we identify in a manner with the "little theatre," and whose reputation indeed cannot be dissociated from it. The house is now uniformly well attended; and Miss Reynolds, as we have said, was received with marked satisfaction by the pit and boxes.

STANDARD.—Mr. Phelps—whose engagement at this theatre had been suspended on account of severe indisposition—reappeared on Monday, and was well received by an overflowing audience. The part was *Hamlet*, which he supported with his usual care, elegance, and vigour. On Tuesday he resumed the rôle of *Sir Pertinax Macintosh*, in "The Man of the World," and commanded the plaudits of the house. Mr. Phelps, in fact, has in these days unrivalled possession of this character. To a complete control of the Scotch dialect, the different elements of which he systematises in a manner that is singularly stage-efficient, he adds an abundance of humour, which gains in breadth and force from his tragic power. In the great scene with his son, in which he tells his wonderful history, Mr. Phelps produced an astonishing effect on the house, and a state of universal excitement only to be obtained by perfect success. The audience may be congratulated on the recovery of this distinguished actor.

BAKESBURY HALL, ISLINGTON.—Mr. Westland Marston read to a numerous audience on Wednesday his tragedy of "The Patrician's Daughter." He was deservedly applauded throughout, and in some passages was remarkably effective.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—This suburban retreat has, since its opening, received greater support from the general public than in such an untoward state of the weather could have been expected. The great Indian picture, combining sixteen sketches from the scenes of the late revolt, attracts considerable attention for its characteristic truthfulness of architecture and colouring; and the Havelock Group is much admired for its spirited portrayal of character and incident. The lovers of American flowers will be gratified to learn that the show in the Ashburnham Pavilion is expected to exceed in beauty and variety the one in 1856, with which her Majesty was so highly pleased.

ALL our literati seem inclined to become "oral instructors." Another lecturer has been added to the list in the person of Mr. Robert Bell (the accomplished editor of the Poets), who has been lecturing at Queen Charlton, near Bath, on "Shakespeare and his Times"—a topic which his studies and tastes enable him to handle with great advantage.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK, who has for some time been suffering from severe indisposition, is now rapidly recovering at Hastings, and is expected to shortly make her appearance again on the stage.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAINFALL in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	
May 5	30.048	48.3	41.2	78	6	35.1	55.3	SW. W. 123
" 6	30.036	46.9	36.0	68	3	40.3	55.0	NNE ENE. 263
" 7	30.394	44.8	35.7	73	3	33.8	55.1	NNE. E. 245
" 8	30.283	48.7	36.6	66	7	33.9	51.9	NNE. NE. 225
" 9	30.133	47.7	35.0	64	5	39.2	56.9	ESE. ENE. 183
" 10	30.064	52.1	38.2	62	8	42.8	60.4	NE. ENE. 296
" 11	29.933	50.3	41.6	74	5	42.3	69.5	NNE. NE. 292

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 58 feet sea level, reduced and corrected.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb		Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in 24 hours.
					at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.	at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.			
May 6	30.320	53.1	37.1	45.4	50.3	45.0	51.2	44.3	NE.	—	0.000
" 7	30.434	55.6	32.1	45.2	47.2	43.2	55.5	47.8	NE.	7	0.000
" 8	30.374	56.2	35.3	46.5	49.3	45.0	55.4	49.3	NNE. E.	4	0.000
" 9	30.167	57.8	39.2	47.8	50.1	45.8	55.8	46.1	NE. E.	6	0.000
" 10	30.121	61.4	40.3	51.4	54.7	49.3	59.5	49.6	NE. E.	2	0.000
" 11	30.041	61.4	38.0	49.6	52.4	49.1	57.1	51.4	NNE. E.	3	0.000
" 12	29.771	51.5	42.8	44.9	47.1	45.5	51.2	46.3	N.	8	0.070
Means	30.177	56.7	37.8	47.3	50.2	46.1	55.2	47.8			0.070

The range of temperature during the week was 29.2 degrees. A severe frost occurred on the morning of the 7th, and a thick coating of ice lay on still water. The weather was very wintry on the day of the 12th, the wind blowing freshly from the north, with frequent heavy showers of rain. A faint auroral light was noticed in the N.W. at 11 p.m. of May 7. The horizon was very misty on the afternoon of the 12th. The sky has been much overcast, but was brightly clear on the nights of May 6, 7, and 10, although shortly after midnight of the latter night it suddenly became overcast with misty clouds, which was likewise the case about the same time on May 7. The wind has generally been blowing freshly from the northerly quarter.

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL OF NATIONAL SCHOOL CHILDREN at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last had the patronage of Royalty, and passed off successfully. The children were conveyed to the palace without accident or confusion, and, having rehearsed their concert at ten o'clock, were sent out to play in the grounds until three, the hour of performance. The little singers, with their older assistants in the bass and tenor parts, filled the great Handel orchestra to overflowing. The pupils were arranged in the same manner as the magnificent choruses of the Handel festival; the girls occupying the centre, and the boys each side of the upper portions of the orchestra. Small banners of the different schools were hung about the orchestra, and gave a picturesque appearance to the scene. The immense number of youthful singers produced a most pleasing effect, and their young voices, fresh and beautiful, were listened to with delighted attention. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen of Portugal, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Prince of Hohenzollern, honoured the Crystal Palace with her presence. The profits of the festival were for the Church Schoolmasters' Benevolent Society.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, on Saturday last, held an evening dress conversation at the South Kensington Museum, which was most numerously attended. All the rooms were thrown open on the occasion, and the numerous objects of attraction which they contain were inspected with much interest. Those which created an especial interest amongst the company were Ley's painting representing "Mary of Burgundy distributing alms to the poor of Bruges," and Gibson's statue of Venus, both presented by Mr. Uzielli for temporary exhibition, and the presents brought by the Siamese Ambassadors to her Majesty, and which her Majesty has placed in the Museum.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was celebrated on Saturday evening by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by Mr. Charles Dickens. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chairman advocated the claims of the institution in whose interest the company had assembled with his usual felicity. The subscriptions were about £600.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL WITH THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

THE marriage by proxy of the King of Portugal with the Princess Stephanie took place at the Church of St. Hedwige, Berlin, on Thursday, the 29th April, as recorded in our Journal of last week, in presence of the Prince of Prussia and a Royal party. The bride was accompanied by her parents, the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau officiated. He opened his sermon with a description of the nature of matrimony, as the earliest, closest, and holiest of all human ties. Having alluded then to the importance of the career which the bride was about to enter upon, he concluded with pointing to the celestial example of the Holy Virgin, and the earthly pattern of St. Elizabeth of Portugal, who came likewise from a foreign country to the throne of her husband, and, under severe trials, distinguished herself as a noble-minded Sovereign, tender wife, a loving mother of her country, and true daughter of the Church.

Immediately after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony the grantees who had been sent by the King of Portugal to receive his Queen from the hands of his proxy stepped forward, and in front of the altar, and in the presence of the whole assemblage, knelt down successively to kiss the hand of their young Sovereign. The Duke of Terceira, a tall, martial-looking man, with grey hair and a white beard, whose countenance reminded the Prussians of that of Blucher, was the first to pay his homage to his newly-gained Queen. This ceremony, which concluded the ecclesiastical part of the proceedings, had something deeply affecting in it. The young Queen seemed scarcely able to suppress her emotion at the moment when this homage was rendered to her in the midst of such a splendid throng, and on a consecrated spot. Everybody in the company was affected at the thought that this was the turning-point in the life of one who had hitherto, in her rural retreat, been all unconscious of the proud dignity which awaited her. Brought up in a little Suabian country town, where her father resided, until the year '48, a petty Sovereign, the Princess, and the Hohenzollern family, in consequence of the revolutionary movement of that time, established themselves in Prussia, where the younger branch of the house had, centuries ago, ascended the throne of the country. The Principality of Hohenzollern then became an integral portion of Prussia, and the elder branch of the family was recognised anew as belonging to the Royal dynasty of the country. Since that time the parents of Princess Stephanie have resided at Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, whence they visited Berlin only at rare intervals. The elder branch of the Hohenzollern family have never been Protestants. The Princess Stephanie-Frédérique-Wilhelmine-Antoinette was born on the 15th July, 1837.

The marriage dress consisted of Brussels lace, with three flounces of remarkably fine English lace. Each of the flounces was trimmed with crowns, composed of blossoming orange branches and myrtles. The waist and sleeves were ornamented in a similar manner. The train consisted of heavy twilled silk, covered also with costly laces, and adorned with orange and myrtle flowers. The bridal veil was fixed on the forehead by a wreath of blossoming orange, while the head was graced with the crown fashioned out of fresh myrtle branches. On her breast was the bridal bouquet, along with a portrait in diamonds of her Royal husband. The Princess of Prussia wore a white dress, worked with gold, and her train was of red velvet. Princess Frederick William appeared in a pink moiré antique robe and train, with silver embroidery.

The King of Prussia has conferred on the Prince Bishop of Breslau, who officiated at the marriage, the order of the Red Eagle, first class.

The Queen of Portugal is rather above the middle height and good-looking. Her hair is dark and complexion very clear, and she has a frank, unaffected manner.

On Thursday week the young Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace upon a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Queen of Portugal, on landing at Dover, was received by the Earl of Sheffield, Lord in Waiting, and Major General Wyde, Groom in Waiting to the Prince Consort. Her Majesty, accompanied by her father, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and her brother, Prince Leopold, and attended by her suite, travelled to London by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, received the Queen at the Bricklayers' Arms station with the usual honours, and her Majesty was met at the station by the Prince Consort, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby. Several of the Queen's carriages conveyed the whole of the Royal party from the railway station, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty arrived at twenty minutes past five o'clock. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards mounted within the quadrangle of the Palace, with the band of the regiment. The Queen received the Queen of Portugal at the entrance of the Palace. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise. The Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold, were conducted to one of the lower drawing-rooms, where the ladies, the great officers of State, and the gentlemen of the Court, were presented to the Queen of Portugal; and the ladies and gentlemen in the suite of the Queen of Portugal and the Prince of Hohenzollern were presented to the Queen and Prince Consort. After the presentations the Queen conducted her august visitor to her rooms.

The Queen of Portugal held a diplomatic reception on Saturday last, which was attended by all the foreign Ministers. The Queen of Portugal wore the Portuguese Order of St. Isabella.

On Sunday morning the Queen of Portugal, attended by the Prince of Hohenzollern and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, left Buckingham Palace for the residence of the Portuguese Legation in Gloucester place, Portman-square, to attend mass. At the Legation her Majesty was received by his Excellency Count Lavradio and the members of the Legation. The principal drawing-room was fitted up as a temporary chapel for the accommodation of the illustrious party, the rich altar fittings from the private chapel of Cardinal Wiseman having been contributed and adapted for the occasion. The apartment was hung with crimson damask, and the floor was covered with a pile carpet bordered with ermine. Mass was said by Cardinal Wiseman. After mass her Majesty held a reception, at which the principal Portuguese residents in London were present. The illustrious party returned to Buckingham Palace at half-past one o'clock.

The Queen of Portugal took leave of Queen Victoria on Tuesday morning, and left Buckingham Palace for Plymouth, en route to Lisbon. Her Majesty at 5.40 arrived at Plymouth, where she was received by an assemblage of official persons. Her Majesty proceeded in one of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a military staff, to the Royal William Victualling-yard, where Admiral Chads, Admiral Pasley, a large number of naval officers, and a guard of honour from the Royal Marines were in attendance. On leaving the carriage the Queen of Portugal entered the Port Admiral's barge, and, under salutes from the Citadel and Mount Wise, and from all the ships in harbour, proceeded on board his Portuguese Majesty's steam-corvette *Barlotomio Dias*, which was moored at a short distance from the yard. The corvette left Hamoaze shortly after three o'clock on Wednesday morning; and, being joined in the Sound by Admiral Chads' squadron, the *Ironmouth*, *Diadem*, *Curacao*, and *Raccoon*, steamed through the Western Channel for Lisbon.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte. The Queen has also appointed the Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Turin, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Washington; and the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, now first Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Berlin, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Turin. The Queen has likewise appointed Henry Byrcley Thomson, Esq., to be her Majesty's Advocate for the Island of Ceylon; John Holmes, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the province of Nova Scotia; A. J. Johnston, Esq., to be one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New Zealand; W. Blane, Esq., to be her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Island of Dominica; and T. Johnson, Esq., to be Registrar of Deeds in her Majesty's Settlements in the River Gambia. The Queen has granted the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland to William Penney, Esq., Advocate; and has appointed Charles Neaves, Esq., one of the Lords of Session, to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Robert Handyside, Esq., deceased.

MR. PETER M. K. GODFREY, late Lieutenant on board the *Formidable*, at Sheerness, has been struck off the Navy List, in consequence of having deserted from his ship while under arrest, pending a court martial.

AN order has been received at the various dockyards for the artificers employed therein to be put on job and task work, and to commence the same this day. Labourers receiving less than 1s. per week are to have their wages raised 1s.



MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL, BY PROXY, WITH THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE OF HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MAJOR-GENERAL SYDNEY COTTON.

AMONG the names of Englishmen rendered conspicuous during the rebellion in India is that of Major-General Sydney Cotton, commanding the Peshawur Division. Perhaps some of our readers will be ignorant of what vast importance to the safety of our Indian Empire was the tranquillity of the Peshawur Valley. Had anything untoward occurred to have compelled the force to retreat beyond the Indian river, there is not the least reason to doubt that the whole of the Punjab inhabitants, together with those of the Trans-Indus territories, would have risen *en masse*, and the consequences must have been terrible indeed; for, incumbered as the army must have been with women and children, and with one of the most rapid rivers in the world to cross (the Indus), the men weakened from sickness brought on by the severity of their duties and the frightful heat at that season of the year, even looking on this step in its most favourable light, the dangers that attended it were of so grave a character that made the boldest tremble for the result. Happily for us, Providence had placed at the head of affairs in that district a man equal in every way to the task he had to perform.

On the 11th May, 1857, it was whispered in the station of Peshawur that some of the native troops had mutinied at Meerut, and murdered their officers. A few days brought in a full account of the massacres of Meerut and Delhi. It was about this time that General Cotton assumed the head of affairs in the Peshawur Valley. Every precaution was adopted: spies were sent into the lines of the native regiments to ascertain the feelings of the sepoys; but in a few days it became apparent to every one that they were in a very excited state. Matters continued in this state until the night of the 20th May, when, about twelve o'clock, a spy reported that the 5th Light Cavalry, was about to mutiny. The European regiments were at once under arms, but the night passed quietly. On the 21st the General issued an order that all the officers of European regiments were to sleep in barracks at night. That night also passed tranquilly; but on the following morning the whole of the native force (with the exception of the 21st N.L.), consisting of the 24th, 27th, 51st, and 64th Regiments N.L., and the 5th Light Cavalry were paraded and ordered to lay down their arms. This they thought prudent to do, as about twenty field-pieces stared them in the face. On the morning of the 23rd the General received intelligence that the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at the fort of Holi Murdan, had mutinied and held their officers prisoners. A force under the command of Colonel Chute, her Majesty's 70th Regiment, consisting of 500 soldiers of her Majesty's 70th and 87th Regiments, one light field battery, a troop of Horse Artillery, the mountain train, two squadrons 18th Irregular Cavalry (Mooltanee Horse), and some other irregular infantry, was at once sent off to their relief. By making two forced marches, the troops arrived early on the morning of the 25th May before the fort; but the cowardly rascals got wind that a force was on its way to relieve the officers, and about half an hour before it arrived, with the exception of a very few who were loyal, they evacuated the place, after looting the treasury and breaking open the magazine. Colonel Chute, on hearing this, immediately ordered off the Horse Artillery and cavalry in pursuit, together with the 5th Punjab Infantry and mountain train, who succeeded in rendering a good account of the villains. The following day seven of the ringleaders were tried by drumhead court-martial, and shot. This force afterwards visited nearly all the forts in the Eusofzie country, and no doubt contributed by its presence to check any tendency to rebellion in that district.

About the latter end of June and beginning of July affairs throughout India began to look very gloomy, Delhi was still untaken, and mutiny had spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was at this time that General Cotton was proved to be the right man in the right place. A cool head, a lion's heart, and unerring judgment were required. All these attributes the General possessed, and by



MAJOR-GENERAL SYDNEY COTTON.

God's mercy his endeavours were crowned with success. The grand parade-ground literally reeked with the mangled remains of mutineers who had paid the penalty of their crimes either by hanging or being blown from guns. On one morning alone fifty-three were dealt with in the latter manner; then came the 28th of August, the day on which the 51st Native Infantry mutinied. On the morning of that day the regiment mustered over 800 strong; the next evening only 73 were accounted for. This decided act no doubt broke the neck of the mutiny at this end of the Punjab. The natives saw and knew they had a man to deal with who, influenced by no mawkish sentiments, would do his duty.

General Cotton has been in the service since 1810, during which period he has only been on half-pay little more than a year. Nearly all his service has been in India, and, although so long resident in tropical climates, he is as hale and hearty as any man could be. The accompanying Portrait of Major-General Cotton is from a photograph taken in March last.

THE SLAVE-SHIP "EMILIA."

THE accompanying Engraving of the slave-ship *Emilia*, captured off the north coast of Cuba, on the 22nd March last, by her Majesty's ships *Styx* and *Jasper*, is from a sketch obligingly forwarded to us by an officer of the *Styx*. Having information from a ship previously boarded that on a certain day a slaver would leave Havannah, the *Jasper* was sent to cruise in the direction of ships leaving for the Gulf of Florida Channel. At daylight several long glasses were sweeping the horizon; many sail were in sight. The least suspicious among them, a full-rigged ship, corresponded to the description given of the slaver. The *Styx* was off at full speed, and gradually gained on the ship. After a race of twenty miles it was within long range of the *Styx's* largest gun; a blank cartridge was fired as a signal to show colours and heave to; but such warning was not sufficient for the stranger. The *Jasper* was also chasing from the westward. A shot from her dropped close to the slaver's stern. Now within easy range the *Styx* sent a shot alarmingly close, which made the chase show Spanish colours. The captain thought whilst the wind continued there was a slight hope of escape, and did not heave to and haul down his colours until several shot from the *Jasper* and the *Styx* had dropped around her. The *Jasper's* boat boarded, and found sufficient evidence at once to take possession. It appeared the vessel had been fitted out at Havannah, sailed at midnight on the Sunday previous, having cleared from the Customs with eight hundred casks of rum for Marseilles, which casks in reality were filled with water, the upper tier being coloured to deceive the authorities. The ship, which is between six and seven hundred tons, was built in France; refitted and newly coppered at Havannah, laden with food for slaves, and complete fittings for 1200, with £7000 sterling for their purchase. She had a crew of forty men, engaged at a sum of 900 dollars each, should the voyage prove successful. Several spoke broken English, though all of them were Spaniards and Portuguese. The prize, under convoy of H.M.S. *Jasper*, left for Port Royal, Jamaica with three hearty cheers.

NEW OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, THE STEREO-MONOSCOPE.—At a late meeting of the Royal Society Mr. Claudet presented a new optical instrument of his invention, called the stereomonoscope, by which, as its name implies, a single picture produces the stereoscopic illusion. In the centre of a large black screen there is a space filled with a square of ground glass, upon which, by some light managed behind the screen, is thrown a magnified photographic image representing a landscape, a portrait, or any other object. When looked at without the help of any optical instrument the picture is seen in perfect relief as when we look at two different pictures through a stereoscope. It is not necessary to be at a fixed distance from the picture: it may be examined as well at ten feet as at one foot, as an ordinary picture, without the least fatigue to the eyes. Although considerably enlarged by the instrument itself, the picture may be magnified still more by using large convex lenses; and two or three persons at once can examine it with the greatest ease. The illusion of relief does not take place if the image is received on paper. When the medium is ground glass, the rays are only visible when they are incident in a line coinciding with the optic axis. So that the rays emerging from the ground glass, and entering the right eye, are only those which are refracted obliquely in the same direction, by the left side of the object-glass; and those entering the left eye are only those which are refracted by the right side of the object-glass: consequently, both eyes have a different view and perspective of the object represented on the ground glass, and the single image is, in point of fact, the result of two images, each only visible to one eye. The stereomonoscope is exhibited in Mr. Claudet's photographic establishment, Regent-street.

THE HEREFORD MISSAL.—We are informed by the *Salisbury Journal* that a copy of the ancient, well-known Hereford Missal, of the date 1508, has just been brought to light at Bristol, where it had been lying for many years among a pile of old books and other refuse on the floor of the house of a Roman Catholic clergyman. By the advice of Mr. W. Maskell, the work, which in its perfect state is believed to be unique, was sent up to London, and, we understand, has been purchased by the trustees of the British Museum for £300.



CAPTURE OF A SLAYER OFF THE COAST OF CUBA.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SUCH racing men as did not journey to Bath are having a foretaste of Epsom by taking a long scrutiny, from behind a rail, at Frith's "Mill on the Derby Day." Public sympathy seems to go with the youth who has just been cleaned out at thimbling; but we hold more to the old dame who thrusts her Jane Bull fist into her good man's arm, and struggles to get a peep at the acrobats. The thimbling "bonnets" are perhaps the least true to nature, and the highest piece of finish is bestowed on the back of the chariot, and the groom, and lobsters, &c. (no mean components of the day), is beside it. The figure in a riding-habit on the extreme left a capital likeness of Miss Gilbert, that prima donna of English horsewomen. Mr. Farquharston's picture is not in the exhibition, but Mr. Grant has sent that of Mr. J. Hall, master of the Holderness, who rests his hand, in hunting costume, on his bay horse's neck, while one favourite hound looks up in his face. Mr. Freeman Thomas, the late master of the South-down, is also there, from the easel of Mr. S. Pearce. The only other sporting picture which takes the attention this season is Harry Hall's "Rendezvous," in the Suffolk-street Exhibition. The artist has for the nonce quitted the racer and the starting-post for the turnip-field and the Manton, and gives us a group of keepers waiting for their masters; the senior keeper, a very fine stalwart study, leaning on a bank, and marking a covey down. In the *Sporting Magazine* "Argus" proceeds with his "Racing Photographs," and that Talleyrand of the Ring, Mr. Frederick Swindells, "the political clerk of the course," and Messrs. Morris, Snelling, Marden, and Sergeant, are his subjects.

The two closing days at Chester were distinguished by the Dee defeat of Gildermire, who is very much grown and improved in her looks; and the splendid race for the Stewards' Cup between Fisherman and Hepatica, that fine daughter of Voltigeur, as in the One Thousand, coming off second best, by a head, owing to Withington breaking his stirrup. At Bath, Merryman scored the first race for Hobbie Noble, Stockham third, thus establishing the truth of Tom Parr's trial before Northampton. East Langton won the Somersetshire Stakes very cleverly, Melissa only fifth; and Sunbeam ran away from everything for the Biennial Stakes. Cotswold, who is the best looking racer out, was twice fortunate, under welter and racing weights; and Mr. Payne secured the best two-year-old stake with his favourite Cotherstone and Polydore blood. Adamas and Zuyder-Zee are both for sale; and the hunter market, which has been flat so far, received a great impetus at Wynnstay on Saturday, where Mr. Joseph Anderson gave 620 gs. for Cassio, and 460 gs. for King Dan! The average for the lot was about 150 gs.

The Epsom list is, on the whole, a promising one. Zitella, Merryman, and Northampton are in the Woodcote Stakes on Tuesday; and Wrestler, Sedbury, Saunterer, Wilton, Fisherman, and Black Tommy among the Cup horses on the Derby Day. The Derby starters will be selected from the following list:—Wilton, Telegram, Duncany, Longrange, East Langton, The Hadji, Toxophilite, Royal Sovereign, The Seneschal, Ethiopian, Deceiver, Beadsman, Fitz Roland, Eclipse, Sedbury, Kelpie, Mentmore, Ancient Briton, Palmister, Grand Secret, Physician, Ditto, &c. John Scott, to whose trial on Saturday we cannot certainly speak, still fancies "Tox," who, however, looks a dubious stayer; while Malton is more sweet on Longrange, albeit he is not much, if any, bigger than he was last year. Sam Rogers is retained for the White-well stable; but, if Lord Chesterfield claims Nat for Telegram, we hear that Pearl will be on the second horse. Fisherman tried Mentmore at Newmarket on Monday morning, and went, it is said, right away from him before they had got a mile. Seneschal has very poor legs; and, in spite of the buying in of Happy Land at such an outrageous price, Wilton (who showed nowhere in The Guineas) will be, it is whispered, after all, the chosen one of William Day's stable. Clydesdale—once by far the most racing-looking horse in the race—was scratched on Tuesday, as his curb prevented anything like a proper preparation; and the unbeaten Sedbury and Eclipse are scarcely backed. The Hadji is the only Middleham horse, and is strongly fancied by the Dawson party to boot; Aldcroft will be on him; and Osborne, we hear, on Ancient Briton, whose 1858 capabilities are quite a secret. It is said that Fitz Roland's legs have been "queer" since The Guineas; and, although Wells is fearfully confident about him, many fancy that his stable companion Beadsman—a wiry son of Weatherbit and Medicant, and not unlike the latter—is the surest investment of the two: still, his Newmarket Stakes dead heat with Eclipse hardly looks high enough. Physician's chance as an outsider seems a good one, and we know he can stay, though few seem disposed to vouch as much for his stable companion, Ditto. Grand Secret seems at present the only likely runner from John Day's. East Langton is greatly improved and in good staying form, to reckon from his Chester and Somerset running; and Mr. Gratwicke's pair must be judged of through Governoress. As far as we can see, both field and favourites are moderate, though we incline to the former, and Physician and Kelpie must not be dismissed lightly. Their forms seem to be pretty nearly identical, and we find Kelpie running Saunterer, in spite of a disappointment, to a head at Chester at 23 lb., and Fisherman to a neck at 31 lb., a form which is surely good enough to win nine out of eleven Derbies, and makes the chestnut through the Stewards' Cup line better than Hepatica, who is indubitably Scott's best this year.

For the Oaks we have Polly Peachum, Chanoineuse, or Hydromel, Princess Royal, Target, Governoress, Gildermire, Tunstall Maid, Perfection, Sunbeam, Intercidona, Martha, and Blanche of Middlebie, &c. Princess Royal was very backward at Chester; Target has, it is said, pleased John Scott; Gildermire's stable, all of whom but one lost heavily at Chester, vow that race is a "May-moon mistake"; Governoress's high leg and weak middle do not seem suited for this course; Polly labours under the impeachment of not being a stayer, which no one can bring against Sunbeam now, albeit her Bath field was a very wretched one. The latter is a great fine mare, but too big, as some think, for this course. If we could make sure of Princess Royal being the mare she was last year, we should prefer her chance to Gildermire's, who, if Dawson is ever to be called "dangerous" again, cannot be far off, especially as her aunt, Tunstall Maid, has tried her to stay, and will, doubtless, "go to help her to a pace."

The cricket season has opened auspiciously by the adoption by the Marylebone Club of a new law in place of law No. 10, to the effect that "the ball must be bowled: if thrown or jerked, or if the bowler, in the actual delivery of the ball, or in the action immediately preceding the delivery, shall raise his hand or arm above his shoulder, the umpire shall call 'No ball.'" The rule, which has been the subject of much discussion, was proposed by the Hon. Robert Grimston, who has, we are glad to find, recovered from his fearful accident with the Baron's in January. Sir John Bayley, a member of the Marylebone since 1818, supported the motion, and assured the company that his nephew, who was in the breach at Delhi, had told him that he "would rather be in a storming party than stand up against the present system of bowling." On Tuesday the M.C.C. play All Ireland at Lord's, and on Friday the M.C.C. and Ground go to Cambridge to play the University.

Mr. Rarey returns from Paris to give three lessons next week, when Mr. Gurney's grey and his elder brother are promised as "savage subjects." Mr. Rarey was too unwell to handle the grey on Thursday week; but Mr. Goodenough officiated, and the animal went away, to all appearance, perfectly quiet, bore a rider with perfect placency, and let his coachman handle him and cut his tail. We must not forget to mention that some very cruel spiked bits were produced at the lecture, as specimens of what are used in India, whither it is said that Mr. Rarey intends to proceed in search of another horse empire to conquer.

BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Landsdown Stakes.—Bravissimo, 1. Verona, 2. Members' Plate.—Shirah, 1. Arcanum, 2. Free Handicap.—Chaperone, 1. Polly Johnson, 2. Somerset Stakes.—East Langton, 1. Childrey, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Merryman, 1. Black Bess, 2. Second Year of the Biennial Stakes.—Sunbeam, 1. Accurate, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Hafford, 1. Little Gerard, 2. Weston Stakes.—Cotherstone c, 1. Acteon, 2. Aristocratic Handicap.—Cotswold, 1. Gourd, 2. Bath Handicap.—M. Dobler, 1. Tame Deer, 2. Dyrham Park Handicap.—Cotswold, 1. Shirah, 2. Shorts Handicap.—Lancaster, 1. Impatience, 2.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DERBY.—5 to 1 agt Fitz Roland (4); 5 to 1 agt Toxophilite (off); 100 to 6 agt Happy Land (off); 100 to 6 agt Felpie (4); 100 to 6 agt The Hadji; 100 to 6 agt Mr. Gratwicke's two (Deceiver and Ethiopian); 12 to 1 agt Longrange; 4 to 1 agt The An; 4 to 1 agt Beaton (1); 5 to 1 agt Beadsman (4); 16 to 1 agt Freely; 18 to 1 agt Ditto (1); 20 to 1 agt Sedbury (1); 25 to 1 agt Ethiopian; 31 to 1 agt Kelpie; 40 to 1 agt Physician; 40 to 1 agt Deceiver (off); 100 to 1 agt Telegram (off); 1000 to 10 agt Jordan.

OAKS.—19 to 1 agt Target.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN FORD.—Last week, during the progress of the works for the improvement of Upper Witham, the excavators laid bare the Roman ford on the Foss-road from Lincoln to Newark. It is eight chains south of the Bracebridge-bridge. The floor, or bed, was composed of stone, gravel, and concrete, so very hard that, although only twenty yards long (the width of the river) and thirty feet in breadth, the men were engaged two days before they lowered the bed eighteen inches.

THE BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION held a special soiree on Wednesday evening to hear a paper on "Cowper and his Times" from Mr. Tite, M.P. There was an unusually large attendance of associates and friends. Mr. Tite, who was very cordially received, read an elaborate and able paper illustrative of "the amiable poet."

THE INAUGURATION OF LORD MACAULAY AS HIGH STEWARD OF CAMBRIDGE took place on Tuesday, in the Council Chamber at the Townhall. Among the eminent persons who have held this office are Lord Bacon, Oliver Cromwell, and Lord Clarendon. The Townhall was crowded on the occasion. A banquet was afterwards given by the Mayor, at which a great number of the members of the University were present.

A MURDER has been committed at Llirow, Radnorshire, just over the Herefordshire border. A young carpenter, named Burton, quarrelled with Mr. W. Price, a farmer, to whose daughter he was paying his addresses: one evening last week they met, and high words were used. A short time after they separated Burton met his father, and told him what had occurred: the two then pursued Price, and beat him to death with sticks. The fatal blow is stated to have been given by the young man. Both father and son have been apprehended.

THE BROTHERTON MONUMENT.—The sum of £2597 has been subscribed for this monument. A statue is to be placed in Peel Park, and a monument erected in the cemetery; after which a balance of £600 odd is to be invested for the benefit of the Sheffield Free Library.

THE COUNTESS OF DUNRAVEN recently laid the foundation-stone of a new parsonage at Clearwell, Forest of Dean, and the foundation-stone of new schools for the parish. The tenants and others were afterwards entertained at a dinner, over which the Countess presided. After the cloth had been withdrawn her Ladyship gave "The Queen," and then, with the other ladies, left the dining-room.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on the London and North-Western Railway, near Nuneaton, on Monday, to the nine a.m. down train. A cow had got upon the line, and, when the train approached, stood still in the middle of the rails; she was struck by the engine, and her carcass, getting under the wheels, threw the carriages off the line, six of them rolling over the embankment, which was about ten feet high. The wires of the telegraph were at the same time broken by the accident, rendering a telegraphic communication impossible for several hours. The first person found dead amongst the debris of the broken carriages was Mr. S. Richmond, an aged gentleman (said to be an Independent minister), who resided near Maryport. The Rev. Thomas Miller, aged thirty, a Presbyterian minister, who resides at Lurgan, Ireland, was next found. He lived a few moments, and attempted to speak, but nothing was intelligible beyond "I am insured." The third deceased is Mr. Morgan, a young barrister, of Shrewsbury. He was travelling in the same carriage with Mr. Miller. Although alive when found, he was unable to speak. Two of the daughters of the deceased Mr. Richmond were seriously hurt. Mr. Bryson, of Glasgow, has suffered severe contusion, but is not seriously injured; Mr. Dallas, his partner, aged fifty-eight, has a rib on the right side fractured. Mr. Henry Brett Ince, barrister-at-law, sustained a compound fracture of the right wrist, and other injuries, but is progressing favourably. Among the remarkable escapes is that of the guard of the first break-van, Wyatt. His van rolled over three times before it settled in the field, and afterwards bore the concussion of a first-class carriage, which was broken to pieces upon it, some of the inmates being killed. Wyatt was found buried under the luggage contained in his van, and he was so little injured as to be able to return to Nuneaton. Considering that there were about 100 persons in the train, it is surprising that these were all the casualties. [A correspondent of the *Times*, suggesting the importance of providing railway engines in use in this country with guards similar to those employed in America, writes as follows:—"It often occurs in America that cattle straying upon the line are run into by the engines, but it is seldom that any accident results, because the engines there are furnished with a guard which extends forward in an incline plane in front, and, as it were, picks up any animal in the way and throws it off to one side. A drawing of the kind of guard I refer to may be seen in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 1."]

Patrick Ryan, a tailor, living in Hydra-street, Liverpool, is in custody on the charge of murdering a female named Kennel, who lodged with him. On Wednesday week, during a drunken quarrel, Ryan struck the woman so violently on the head with a board that she has since died.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE differences in the Cabinet on the subject of Lord Canning's Oude proclamation, the resignation of the Earl of Ellenborough, and the proposed vote of censure upon the Government on the part of the Liberals in the House of Commons, added to the possibility of a dissolution, have tended to impart some weakness to the market for Home Securities this week. The fall in the quotations has been about one-half per cent, and numerous large money sales have taken place on account of persons who had merely placed their money in the funds for temporary purposes. Another feature of some interest may likewise be noticed—namely, the withdrawal of about £400,000 in gold from the Bank of England since the last return was made up, wholly for shipment to France. The present drain of bullion, and the prospect of the bulk of the supplies now on passage from Australia being taken for the Continent, have tended to weaken confidence as respects the future price of Consols. The Untunded Debt, however, has continued remarkably firm. There is an immense amount of capital seeking employment, and the rates of discount still rule very low. In Lombard street short paper is freely taken at 2½ to 2½ per cent; but there is much less competition for six months' bills. Apparently, however, the stock of bullion in the Bank of England has reached its highest point, the value of money has seen its lowest range, and the general trade of the country is improving. These are highly important matters for reflection at this moment; but, until we see a revival of the import of bullion from, consequently a more active trade with America, we can scarcely anticipate any great prosperity in the manufacturing districts.

In the Stock Exchange money is freely offered on Government security at 2 per cent.

The exchanges just at hand from India are rather less favourable. At Hong-Kong a decline of from 1 to 2 per cent has taken place in them. This difference may have the effect of increasing the demand for silver in this country. The imports of bullion have amounted to £12,147 in silver from China, £207 from Australia, £4200 from Victoria direct, and £90,133 from the Brazils.

On Monday Home Stocks were flat, and a shade lower than on Saturday. The Reduced Three per Cents marked 93½; Consols, for Transfer, 97½; Ditto, for Account, 97½; the New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1885, were done at 18½; India Bonds, 21s. to 24s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 43s. prem. Bank Stock was 22½ to 22½; and India Scrip, 106½. Prices showed a further slight decline on Tuesday. The Reduced marked 93½ and 93½; Consols, for Money, 97½; Ditto, for Account, 97½; the New Three per Cents, 96½ and 95½; Long Annuities, 1880, 18½ to 11½; Ditto, 1885, 18½; India Bonds, 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 43s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 1889, 100½ and 101½. Bank Stock sold at 22½ and 22½; and India Stock, 22½. India Loan Debentures were 100½. On Wednesday prices were somewhat unsettled. The Reduced realised 96½ and 95½; Consols, 97½; the New Three per Cents, 96½ and 95½; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, 40s. to 43s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 101½ to 101. Bank Stock, 22½ to 22½; and India Stock, 22½. India Loan Debentures sold at 100½.

On Thursday the market was somewhat firmer, and the quotations were a shade higher. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 97½; for Account, 97½ to 97½. The New Threes were 95½ to 95½; and the Reduced, 95½ to 96. Exchequer Bills sold 37s. to 43s. prem.; India Debentures, 100½. Bank Stock marked 22½; and India Stock, 22½ to 22½.

The Peruvian Government having increased the annual sinking funds upon the foreign debt by one per cent, Peruvian Securities have been in good speculative request, at enhanced quotations. Most other Foreign Bonds have ruled tolerably firm.—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 102; Brazilian Five per Cents, 1893 and 1890, 101½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 4 ex div.; Ecuador Provisional Loan Warrant, 3½; Guatemala Five per Cents, 54½; Mexican Three per Cents, for Account, 90½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 92½; Russian Five per Cents, 112½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Spanish New Deferred, 20½; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Venezuela Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cents, 37½; Venezuela Two per Cents Deferred, 11½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½ to 100; Guyan Dollar Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; Chilean Six per Cents, 103½; and Puenos Ayres Three per Cents, 18.

In Joint-Stock Bank Shares a steady business has been passing, at about last week's quotations. Australasia have been done at 80½; Bank of Egypt, 21½; Chartered of India, Australasia, and China, 7½; London

Chartered of Australia, 19½; London and County, 28½; London Joint-stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 45; Oriental, 40½; Ottoman, 17½; South Australia, 29½; Ditto, New, 18½; Union of Australia, 45½; and Union of London, 23.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has been rather inactive, compared with last week; however, no change of importance has taken place in prices. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have marked 16½; Australian Agricultural, 30; Crystal Palace, 1½; Eastern Steam, 4; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus Company, 3 ex div.; North British Australian, 4; Royal Mail Steam, 59 ex div. and bonus; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73½; Rhymney Iron, 14½; Canada Government Six per Cents, January and July, 116½; Ditto, February and August, 113½; New Brunswick Government Six per Cents, 103½; New South Wales Debentures, 101½; Nova Scotia, 108½; South Australian Government Bonds, 110; East and West India Dock Shares, 125; London, 106½; St. Katharine, 95½; Victoria, New, 134; Birmingham Canal, 94½; Grand Junction, 51½; Oxford, 105½; Regent's, 16½; Rochdale, 84; Kennet and Avon, 61; Chelsea Waterworks, 109½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 24½; Grand Junction, 71; East London, 107; Southwark and Vauxhall, 92; West Middlesex, 105; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; and Vauxhall, 17½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have not increased, and, in some instances, prices have rather declined. The traffic receipts still show a falling off when compared with last year. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 91; Caledonian, 85; Eastern Counties, 61; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63½; Great Northern, A Stock, 90; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102½; Great Western, 55½; London and Brighton, 107; London and North-Western, 94½; Ditto Eighth's, 4; London and South-Western, 95½; Midland, 93½; Norfolk, 62½; North British, 50½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93; Ditto Leeds, 47½; Ditto York, 74½; North Staffordshire, 13; South Wales, 82½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 99.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cents, 120; Ditto, Redeemable at Five per Cent premium, 64½; Great Western Five per Cent Redeemable, 100; Ditto, Birmingham Shares, 10; Ditto, Birmingham Guaranteed Stock, 73½; London and Brighton, New Five per Cent, No. 4, 118; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 121; Ditto, 68, 51; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 101½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 93½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½; Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton, 1st Guarantee, 121½; South Wales Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital, 18, 4½; East Indian, 109½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 49; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 82½; Ditto, second issue of the two-million loan, 37½; Great Indian Peninsular, 21½; Ditto, New, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 1873, 106½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, 101; Melbourne Corporation Six per Cent, Bonds 103½; Oude, 4.

FOREIGN.—Namur and Liège, 9½; West Flanders, 5½. The Mining Share Market has continued flat. Whical Edward have sold at 5; Bon Accord Copper, 1; Mariquita, ½; and United Mexican, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 10.—Although only a moderate supply of English wheat was on sale in today's market, the demand for all kinds ruled very inactive, and, in some instances, prices were 1s. 1d. per quarter lower than on the day previous. In foreign wheat, the show of which was extensive, very few transactions took place, and the quotations were next to nominal. Floating cargoes realised former terms. We were well supplied with foreign barley, for which the inquiry was heavy, at a slight decline in value. Fine malt supported former terms; but inferior parcels were lower to purchase. Owing to a large influx from the Continent oats were heavy, and 1s. per quarter lower. Both beans and peas so steady, at full quotations. The flour trade was quiet, and country marks were the same as last week.

May 12.—The demand for wheat and nearly all other kinds of produce to-day was in a slothful state, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 45s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 34s.; malted ditto, 34s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 35s. to 36s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chesham, 57s. to 60s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2½s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. to 2½s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 3s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 40s. to 43s.; mangel, 42s. to 45s.; white, 40s. to 41s.; billers, 40s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 35s. to 38s.; country marks, 29s. to 34s. per 280 lb. American flour, 18s. to 20s. per barrel; French, 32s. to 40s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary seed has sold steadily, on rather higher terms. Most other seeds rule about stationary. Cakes are a slow inquiry.

Linseed, English crushing, 60s. to 67s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 56s.; hampseed, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Coriander, 17s. to 20s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 3s. to 10s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 25s.; tares, 8s. to 10s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 70s. to 74s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 49s. to 49½s.; ditto, foreign, 49s. to 49½s.; rape cakes, 45s. to 46s. 6d. per ton. Canary, 88s. to 100s. per quarter; red clover seed, 42s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 45s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 5d.; oats, 25s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 40s. 4d.; peas, 42s. 2d.

The Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s. 0d.; barley, 36s. 3d.; oats, 24s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 5d.; peas, 41s. 9d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 97,746; barley, 13,953; oats, 8838; rye, 100; beans, 4533; peas, 283 quarters.

Tea.—Our market generally is very inactive, yet very little change has taken place in prices. Common and good Ceylon, 18½d. per lb. The stock in the United Kingdom is 6,750,000 lbs., against 8,791,000 lbs. in 1857, and 8,175,000 lbs. in 1856.

Sugar.—Fine grocery qualities have mostly sold on former terms; but other kinds have met a dull inquiry, at a further reduction in value of 6d. per cwt. Refined sugars have changed hands slowly, and the quotations have had a downward tendency.

Coffee.—For all kinds the demand has become much less active, and in some transactions prices have not been so buoyant as buyers.

Tea.—Exactly any change has taken place in the quotations. The market, however, is in a healthy state.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter are steady, at full prices; but stale and inferior parcel command very little attention, on former terms. There is a fair sale for bacon, at the late improvement in value. Hams rule tolerably active; but other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—Our market has become heavy, at further depressed rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 52s.; for the last three months, 49s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt. Town tallow is dooping.

Oils.—Lined oil, on the spot, is firm, at 32s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt. Most other oils are a fair inquiry. A large price is quoted at 40s. to 41s. per cwt. for spirits.

Spirits.—There is only a limited inquiry for rum, at about stationary prices. Brandy is in slightly improved request, at full market rates, on former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22 lbs. to 24 lbs.; clover ditto, 23 lbs. to 25 lbs.; and straw, 11s. to 11½s. per load.

Coals.—Hollywell, 1 s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s. 3d.; Wylam, 14s. 3d.; Fidda, 14s. 0d.; Fenn Meis, 15s. 6d.; Belmont, 14s. 0d.; Broadly's Hill, 16s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Hiltion, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 18s.; Tees, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Wool.—Good and used Cargoes, 18½d. per lb.—Our market is in a request, at full prices. Otherwise the trade is in a very inactive state. The show of samples is less extensive.

Wool.—The public sales of Colonial wool are progressing slowly, at the opening decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Privately, very little is doing.

Butter.—The supplies are somewhat on the increase, and the demand generally is very inactive, at from 45s. to 18s. per ton. Imports continue from the Continent.

Metropolitan Cattle.—Our market is in a request, at full prices. The moderately supplied with beasts, nevertheless all kinds rule a slow trade, at Monday's quotations.

The show of sheep was seasonably good, and the demand was much less active, at about stationary prices. The best old Down, out of the wool, realised 64s. per 8 lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was good—met a dull inquiry, and inferior breeds were 4d. per 8 lbs. lower than on Monday.

From the Isle of Wight 400 head came fresh to hand. We had a dull sale for calves, at barely stationary prices. The extreme price was 5s. per 8 lbs. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the oil—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime cattie, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Southdowns, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 5s. 8d. to 7s. Suckling calves, 10s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 23s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 943; cows, 120; sheep, and lambs, 817; calves, 400; pigs, 30. Foreign: Beasts, 81; sheep, 130; calves, 20.

Neigate and Leadenhall—Each kind of meat has moved off slowly, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HARRIS.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. G. HAW, Great St. Helen's, City, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

ANN-SHEDDEN, Farnham, licensed victualler.—E. FORMAN, Boston, confectioner and butter.—J. CHAFFER, Kingston-upon-Thames, commission agent.—J. HILL, Evesham, Worcestershire, plasterer and glazier.—W. LINDLEY, Southwark, sailmaker.—A. J. P. HICK, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, miller and corn agent.—J. THOMAS, West Hartlepool, haulier.—H. HATTON, Budeenell-cum, New North-road, stationer and account-book-maker.—H. C. MILLER, Oldham, Southampton, grocer, tea dealer, and provision merchant.—B. CHAFFER, Liverpool, stone merchant.—R. H. J. and A. CUNNINGHAM, Stonehouse, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers.—T. HUNTER, Rochdale, grocer.—F. HARRIS, Northwich, wine and spirit merchant.—J. PARKER, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer and provision dealer.—P. E. LOW, Leyland-cum, Bolton, shipowner and shipbroker.—M. STANTON, South Shields, Latham, ironfounder, paint manufacturer, and alchemist.—M. KELMAYNE, Hulme, Lancashire, butcher.—J. WHITE, GHAM, Liverpool, bookmaker.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.

H. BERWICK, Glasgow, commission agent.—A. MITCHELL, Airdrie, tavern keeper.—W. FIDDEB, Aberdeen, grocer.—A. M. COULAND, Aberdeen, Fifeshire, coal merchant.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. E. H. JOLLIFFE, Bristol, chymist.

BANKRUPTS.

H. W. ATKINSON and T. W. KING, Sutherland-gardens, Malda-valle, Paddington-builders.—B. J. RUNCIMAN, Paradise-street, Lotherlie, corn dealer.—W. BIGGS, Jew, West Ham, Essex, cutter.—C. KOOK, Gibraltar-cum, Bethnal-green, and Victoria-vicars, Earl-trust, Beckfries, contractor.—W. TULLIE, Hillingdon and Uxbridge, Middlesex, heavy timber keeper.—W. WARELL, Broadway, and R. WHEELER, Evesham, Worcester-shire, corn merchants.—J. C. MURKIN, Haverhill, ironmaster.—J. A. W. L. S. Gurningham, radler.—A. B. ATON, late of Birmingham, draper.—J. and W. LUMSDON, South Shields, chain manufacturers.—M. FLOOD, Liverpool, bookmaker.—T. BAILLY, Dover, Sadler-worth, Yorkshire, turner.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.

J. LAINACH, hotel keeper, Edinburgh.—J. CURRIE, starch manufacturer, Paisley.—T. M'INTOSH, manufacturer, Glasgow.—J. PATON, Glasgow.—T. W. H. A. VIE, grocer, Leith-gate.—J. H. BASS, Glasgow, Aberdeen.—P. COVINGTON, draper, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., in the 58th year of her age, Harriet, the beloved wife of John Randall, Esq., of 19, Upper Bedford-place, and King's Bench-walk, Temple.

On the 6th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Caroline Maria, wife of Edward Hardy, Esq., and only daughter of Edward John Carter, of Theobald Hall, Yorkshire.

</

GRAND CEREMONY and FESTIVAL on

IN No. 25 of CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED
FAMILY PAPER for MAY 17 will be given a faithful
PORTRAIT of Mr J. F. SMITH. Author of "Dick Tatle on,"
"Minnie Grey," "Smiles and Tears," &c. &c.
London: FETTER and GALVIN.

TO LADIES.—Richly Perforated **TISSUE**,
for FIRE PAPERS or GIVE Aprons, to be made up in the
Flounced style, with INSTRUCTIONS, Eight Stamps (938-free) per
ticket.—R. P. PETERS, Text. Maldstone.

BENZINE COLLAS
CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from
Gloves, | Cloth,
& Like, | Carpets, &c. &c.
In Bottles, Is. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt,
14, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

IMPORTANT.—YOUNG'S CORN and
BUNION PLASTERS are the best ever invented. Observe the
Name and Address printed on the label, without which none are
genuine. May be had of all Chemists; 1s. per box, or thirteen stamps.
Address H. Young, 1, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate street, N.C.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
ESSAYS. By JOHN FORSTER.
I. The Debates on the Grand Remonstrance, Nov. and Dec. 1641.
II. The Plantagenets and the Tudors.
III. The Civil Wars and Oliver Cromwell.
IV. Daniel De Foe.
V. Sir Richard Steele.
VI. Charles Churchill.
VII. Samuel Foote.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE STORY OF LUCKNOW.
Third Thousand, fcap. 8vo., 4s. 6d.
LADY'S DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW; written for the personal Friends at Home. "The tragedy is reflected with all its terrible lights and shadows in the 'Lady's Diary.'"—*Leader*.
"The incidents are told with a simplicity, a warmth of sympathy, an overflowing affection for friends at home, and an unaffected piety, which give on the highest opinion of the writer's head and heart."—*Literary Gazette*.
"This little book will be eagerly read by thousands. It is written by a woman, and not with an eye to publication, but an unvarnished record of facts and feelings addressed to the dear home circle which she knew to be in trembling suspense on her account."—*Globe*.
"In the best sense, and in every sense, this is a woman's account of the siege of Lucknow. Her journal is most touching for its simplicity. There is not a sentence written in it for effect. The little record is conspicuous for nothing so much as its modesty."—*Examiner*.
"Here is the Story of Lucknow, told with a touch of art or effort. It is strictly and simply a diary, and the shadow of death is on almost every page. The lady who writes enters morning and evening in her journal the incidents of the last few hours, and in her broken narrative, blotted with tears, the tragedy stands forth more terrible, the heroism more majestic, than any military chronicle, embellished like a banner with three epic emblems that tell of victory. This narrative leaves a vivid impression upon the mind, and opens full to the eye the wonder-working heroism and patience of the garrison that defended Lucknow."—*Athenaeum*.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MRS. JAMESON'S ITALIAN PAINTERS.
The day, with 70 Woodcuts, fcap. 8vo., 6s.
MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS, AND OF THE PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN ITALY. By Mrs. JAMESON.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE NEW NOVELS NOW READY.
ONE AND TWENTY. By the Author of HECKINGTON. By Mrs. GORE. 3 vols.
VIOLET BANK AND ITS INMATES. 3 vols.
"Told with rare truth and power."—*John Bull*.
THE TWO BROTHERS. By the Author of "The Discipline of Life." 3 vols.
H. GALT and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.
Illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. With a Biography of the Knight from authentic sources, by ROBERT B. BROUGH.
London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and CO.

LONDON AS IT IS TO-DAY; Where to Go and What to See. With 300 Engravings.
London: H. G. CLARKE and CO., 252, Strand, W.C.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—Practical Suggestions for Relieving the Over-crowded Thoroughfares of London; securing improved Means of Locomotion; diverting the Sewage from the Thames and appropriating it to Agricultural Use; with Estimate of Cost and probable Revenue. Also, Map, Plans, and Views. By JOSEPH MITCHELL, C.E., F.R.S.E., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Price 2s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 10d.
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, with Positive Results; and Notes for Inquiry on the Sciences of Geology and Astronomy; with a Treatise on Meteorology. By CHARLES CHALMERS, Esq.—London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

A MANUAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE: containing the History, Nosology, Description, Statistics, Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of Insanity. With an Appendix of Cases. By JOHN CHARLES BUCKNILL, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum; and DANIEL H. TUCKER, M.D., Visiting Medical Officer to the York Retreat. London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

STAMMERING: the Cause and Cure. By the Rev. W. W. CAZALET, A.M., Can'tab.
London: MOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoid of all technicalities. Giving full directions how to select and administer the Remedies; also the dose. Especially adapted to the use of Families, Emigrants, and Missionaries. A Medicine Chest adapted, price 5s. 6d.
AN EPITOME OF THE ABOVE. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing this treatment in family practice. A Case for this Work, price 3s. Carriage-free on receipt of Post-office order.
LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Ch.-yard; and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE: containing Simple Directions for the Domestic Treatment of Ordinary Ailments. A Chest of Medicine for this Work. Price 2s. 6d.
LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Ch.-yard; and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF INDIGESTION, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids (Piles). By W. MO-GAN, M.D. Directions for the treatment of these common Disorders. Rules for Diet, receipts for Medicines which may be safely taken by persons suffering from these complaints.
LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Ch.-yard; and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

50,000 BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND JUVENILE BOOKS.—The Largest and best-bound stock in the Kingdom, at FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent-street, London.

25,000 BIBLES, Prayer Books, and Church Services. In every description of binding and type being the cheapest, largest, and best-bound stock in the Kingdom at PARKINS and GOTT'S, 21 and 23, Oxford-street.

TO COUNTRY RESIDENTS.
PARKINS and GOTT'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY sent carriage paid to any railway station in England upon receipt of P.O. order. It contains 10 quires of superfine thick (full-size) cream-lead Note Paper; 10 quires of Queen's-size, ditto, ditto, and 500 thick cream-lead Envelopes (stamped and cemented) of two sizes; 20 first-second quality 11-size cream-lead Note Paper; and 500 Envelopes, stamped and cemented; an octavo Blotting Book and six dozen of P. and G.'s elastic pen-office Pens, with six holders. A set of all 6s. in the pound. Parkins and GOTT, Paper and Envelope Makers, 21 and 23, Oxford-street, London.

WEDDING STATIONERY.—The Largest Assortment, Newest Patterns, and Latest Alterations.—Invitations, At-Home Notes, Programmes, &c.—PARKINS and GOTT, 25, Oxford-street. Patterns sent post-free.

PARKINS and GOTT have opened Three large Show-rooms for the display of cheap, useful, and elegant Articles for Birthday and Wedding Presents, from 2s. 6d. to 20 guineas (a saving of 6s. in the pound).

Writing Cases, fitted from 2s. 6d. to 15 guineas.
Travelling Bags, 3s. to 15 guineas.
Desks, mahogany or rosewood, 5s. 6d. to 13 guineas.
Rosewood dressing cases, lined with silk velvet, silver top bottles, and jewel drawer, 42s.
Gentlemen's Travelling Dressing Cases, fitted, 12s. 6d.
Writing and Dressing Cases combined, 30s.
Pocket Books, Letter Cases, and Where is it.
Key Boxes and Jewel Cases.
Port Monies and Trunks.
Despatch Boxes, from 2s.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING PAPER AND ENVELOPES. With Arms, Coronet, Crest, or Initials.
ROBINSON'S Cream-lead Adhesive Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-lead Note full-size, five quires for 6d.; thick ditto, five quires for 1s.; Foot cap, 9s. per ream. Bermon Paper, 4s. 6d. All kinds of Stationery equally cheap, at H. RODRIGUES', 12, Piccadilly, London, W.

WEDDING CARDS, Framed Envelopes, stamped in silver, with arms, crest, or flowers. "At Home," and "break-up" by 100, in the latest fashion. Carriage-free on receipt of 100 superior cards printed for 4s. 6d.—Observed at HENRY RODRIGUES', 12, Piccadilly (2 doors from Saville-street).

NEW MUSIC, &c.

D'ALBERT'S VIOLANTE WALTZ. Just out. Price 4s.; full orchestra, 5s. Post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S FRENCH POLKA. Just out. Price 3s.; full orchestra, 4s. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S LEVIATHAN GALOP. Just out. Price 3s.; full orchestra, 4s. Post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S VENICE QUADRILLE. Just out. Price 4s.; full orchestra, 5s. Post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S LES SEURS VALSES. Just out. Price 4s. Post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S PELISSIER GALOP. Price 3s.; Solo or Duo; Septet, 3s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES' New and Popular BALLADS. Just published.
No. 1. Rose of the Morn. Composed by Frank Mori, 2s.
2. All on a Merry Morning. " " " 2s.
3. Bonnie Jean (5th Edition). " " George Hiley, 2s.
4. I Arise from Dreams of Thee. " " Howard Glover, 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

PATRICK, MA CUSHILA. New Irish BALLAD. Written by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON; Music by GEORGE BARKER, composer of the "Irish Emigrant." Price 2s. Post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

JUANITA. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Third Edition of this the most popular of all Mrs. Norton's Ballads, price 2s.; also Marquita, a Portuguese Love Song, by the same Composer, price 1s., post-free.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' COMPLETE TUTOR for the PIANOFORTE. The best, the newest, and the cheapest of all Instruction Books, containing elementary instructions, scales, exercises, and a great variety of the most popular themes as progressive lessons. Sixty pages, full music size, price 4s. post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

I'M LEAVING THEE IN SORROW. ANNE.—Sung with rapturous applause by the Christy Minstrels. Composed by GEORGE BARKER. Price 2s., post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FLOWERS ARE SLEEPING.—New and popular Song. Price 2s., post-free. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG: When we went a Maying. Words by CARPENTER; Music by A. MATTACKS. Beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price (post-free), 3s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S POLKA D'AMOUR. Illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Price 3s., postage-free. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

FIRST LOVE. New Ballad. Words and Music by Lady STRACEY. Price 2s., postage-free. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S JUNO QUADRILLES. 4s. 6d.; Duo, 4s.; Illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Septet, 5s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S FIRST LOVE WALTZ. Illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Solo, 4s.; duo, 4s.; septet parts, 3s. 6d.; orchestral parts, 5s. Postage free. "The second strain in the first part is, without exception, the most delicious morsel we have heard this season."—*Guardian*.
Published by J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

ROW, ROW, HOMEWARD WE GO! By CARPENTER and SPORLE. Price 3s. 6d. Illustrated by BRANDARD. A composition of much beauty, and becoming immensely popular, the melody being charmingly simple and graceful. Also published as a chorus for four voices, price 3s., post-free.
J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S CELEBRATED DANCE MUSIC.—Eighteen of this popular writer's admired Compositions are now ready for Bands. Septet Parts, 3s. 6d.; full Orchestra, 5s.—JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

L'ESPALIER DE ROSES.—Mazurka Brilliant. by ADRIEN TALEXY. This beautiful piece, by the admired composer of the celebrated "Mazurka Etude," is published by JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside. 3s., post-free.

ROSELIA MAZURKA. By ADRIEN TALEXY. Illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Another admired production of this celebrated Composer.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside. 3s., post-free.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside, the Publisher of Henry Farmer's celebrated DANCE MUSIC, is prepared to forward to any part of the world MUSIC of all kinds, including the newest and most popular compositions, in large or small quantities, on the most advantageous terms.

A DELE; or, I Miss thy Kind and Gentle Voice. The Second Edition of this beautiful Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS, is now ready, as sung by Miss Lascelles. Price 2s.; free for stamps.—W. WILLIAMS, 221, Tottenham-court-road.

EFFIE SUNSHINE. New Ballad by LANGTON WILLIAMS; sung by Miss Poole with the greatest success. Beautifully illustrated. Price 2s. 6d., free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS, 221, Tottenham-court-road.

I HAVE ALWAYS A WELCOME FOR THEE.—New Ballad by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. "One of the sweetest ballads of the day."—*Review*. Price 2s.; free for stamps.—W. WILLIAMS, 221, Tottenham-court-road.

I LOVE A MAY MORNING. Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS; sung by Miss Poole, and always encored. Price 2s. 6d.; free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS and CO., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

LISZT'S CONSOLATION for the PIANO-FORTE.—"Pure, melodious, and full of sweet and soothing expression."—*Daily News*. "One of the most charming things of the kind."—*Athenaeum*. Third Edition. Price 1s., sent prepaid on receipt of 12 stamps.—EWE and CO., 390, Oxford-street.

EWE and CO.'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 390, Oxford-street, London.—EWE and CO.'s own Publications, including all Mendelssohn's Works, and the whole of their extensive stock of Foreign Music, sold at the uniform rate of Fivepence per sheet, being only about half the price charged by other establishments. Catalogues gratis.

ROUND THE CORNER WAITING. WHAT WILL PEOPLE SAY? Ballad, by CHARLES SWAIN; Music by RANDIGER. As sung by Madame Rudersdorf and other celebrated vocalists. Eighth Edition, price 1s. 6d. Sent free on receipt of 12 stamps.—EWE and CO., 390, Oxford-street.

W. H. MONTGOMERY'S IL TROVATORE QUADRILLES. Price 6d., post-free 7 stamps. A charming and elegantly arranged set. Also, the Hoop de Dooden Do. Bonnie D'ndee. Edinburgh, Kibbing Around, and twelve other sets of Quadrilles, by Montgomery, 6d. each, by post 7 stamps. His Il Trovatore, Traveller, and Rigoletto Valses, 6d. each, post-free 7 stamps. MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 192, High Holborn. Catalogues Gratis.

CZERNY'S 101 ELEMENTARY EXERCISES (the best edition published), price 2s. 6d., post-free 32 stamps; Czerny's School of Velocity, price 3s., post-free 38 stamps; Czerny's Pianoforte Tutor (used extensively by schools and the profession), 3s., post-free 38 stamps. All full music size. MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 192, High Holborn.

FIFTY SELECTED POLKAS for the PIANOFORTE. In a book, post-free 11 stamps. Edited by WESTHOFF. Also, Westhoff's 150 Melodies for the Violin, 1s.; Westhoff's 200 Melodies for the German Concertina, 1s.; Westhoff's 200 Melodies for the English Concertina, 1s.; further book by post 14 stamps.—MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 192, High Holborn.

THE SILVER LAKE VARSOVIANA (Thirtieth Thousand), price 1s., post-free seven stamps. Composed by W. H. MONTGOMERY. The most popular of all Varsoviana ever published, and its charming melody has been the theme of many a "Mongomery's Golden Chain, Midnight, and Whirling Rill Varsoviana." 6d. each, post-free seven stamps.—MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 192, High Holborn.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

NIGHT and MORNING. Words by Montgomery; Music by J. L. HATTON. One of HATTON's best classical songs. Price 2s., post-free. ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street, W.

THREADS OF GOLD. Words by Young; Music by M. W. BALFOUR. An elegant little allegory, beautifully set to Music by Balfour. Price 2s., post-free. ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street, W.

BRIGHT GREEN LEAVES. Song. Composed for, and sung by, Miss Poole. Price 2s. 6d., illustrated. ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street, W.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. Words by Bellamy; Music by J. L. HATTON. A beautiful Ballad in a moderate compass. Price 2s. 6d., post-free. ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street, W.

NEW SONG, THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS, written and composed by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq. Price 2s. 6d. This elegant ballad may be considered one of Mr. Lover's happiest compositions. Words and music are equally pleasing, and ensure its becoming a general favourite. Postage-free. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

SONGS OF THE SEASONS.—SPRING BLOSSOMS, SUMMER ROSES, AUTUMN FRUITS, and WINTER EVERGREENS. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. each. These songs possess attractions seldom before obtained. The Words, by Carpenter, are exceedingly interesting, and have suggested to Mr. Glover melodies of the most fascinating character, while the illustrations by J. BAKER, are of a most beautiful and original character. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW GALOP—THE ALARM.—Composed by T. BROWNE. Price 3s. (postage-free).—Among the sparkling novelties performed by Weipert's Band at the Grand State Ball at Buckingham Palace none shone more conspicuously than the "Alarm" Galop, which was admired by all. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, THE FIRST TIME WE MET. By the Composer of "Will you love me then as now?" "Dearest, then I'll love you more," "A Young Lady's No," &c. Price 2s. This song will equal, if not surpass, the success attained by and former production of this gifted composer. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NORAH, DARLING, DON'T BELIEVE THEM. Irish Ballad, by M. W. BALFOUR. Sung by Miss DOLBY. The Highland Blossom. New Scotch Ballad, by W. V. WALLACE. "The True Heart's Constancy." New English Ballad, by J. L. HATTON. CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., 201, Regent-street.

WHEN WILL YOU LOVE ME? New Ballad, by the Author and Composer of "Something to Love me." This song bids fair to rival in popularity its celebrated predecessor. Price 2s., free for stamps. EVANS and CO., 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—Catalogues of 5000 Piano Pieces by the best Composers, and 2000 ancient and modern Miscellaneous Works, Instruction Books, &c., forwarded to three shillings. Prospectus of Library on Reduced Terms gratis.—WM. ROBINSON, jun., 368, Strand (near Exeter Hall).

THE NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM for the DRAWING-ROOM. ALEXANDRE and SON have just taken out a new patent for the Drawing-room Harmonium, which effects the greatest improvement that has ever made in the instrument. The Drawing-room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the expression stop, the great difficulty in all other Harmoniums. To each of the new models an additional feature is attached at the back, so that the wind can be supplied (if preferred) by a second person, and still, under the new patent, the performer can play with perfect expression.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL			
No.	Is made in three varieties.	Guineas.	
1.	Three Stops, Percussion Action, additional Blower, and in Rosewood Case	.. .. .	25
2.	Eight Stops, ditto	.. .. .	35
3.	Sixteen Stops, ditto	.. .. .	60
Messrs. Chappell have an enormous stock of the SIX-TUNE HARMONIUMS, and of all varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect, for the Church, School, Hall, or Concert-room.			
No.	Guineas.		
1.	One Stop, oak case	.. .. .	10
2.	Two Stops, mahogany case	.. .. .	12
3.	Three Stops, oak, 15 guineas; rosewood	.. .. .	15
4.	Five Stops (two rows vibrators), oak case	.. .. .	22
5.	Eight Stops, ditto, oak, 25 guineas; rosewood	.. .. .	26
6.	Twelve Stops (four rows vibrators), oak or rosewood case	.. .. .	35
7.	One Stop (with percussion action), oak case, 16 guineas; rosewood case	.. .. .	18
8.	Three Stops, ditto, rosewood case	.. .. .	20
9.	Eight Stops, ditto, oak or rosewood case	.. .. .	33
10.	Twelve Stops, ditto, oak case	.. .. .	40
11.	Patent model, ditto, polished oak or rosewood case	.. .. .	45
12.	Patent model, ditto, polished oak or rosewood case	.. .. .	55

NEW AND UNIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.
1. In mahogany case, 6½ octaves 25
2. In rosewood, with circular fall, 6½ octaves 30
3. In rosewood, elegant case, frets, &c. 35
4. In very elegant walnut, ivory-fronted keys, &c. 40
5. The Unique Pianoforte, with perfect check action, elegant rosewood case, 6½ octaves 40
6. The Foreign Model, extremely elegant, oblique strings, 7 octaves, best check action, &c., the most powerful of all upright pianofortes 50

Also to their immense assortment of New and Secondhand Instruments, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, for Sale or Hire. Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes sent upon application to CHAPPELL and CO., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square. Agents for America, FABREQUETTES and CO., New York.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANO-FORTE, price Fifty Guineas. This instrument has (unlike the ordinary Cottage Pianoforte) Three Strings and the fullest Grand compass. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Richard Grand. The case is of the most elegant description, in rosewood, the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. Every possible precaution has been taken to ensure its standing well in tune. Chappell and Co. especially invite the attention of the public, the profession, and merchants to the Foreign Model, feeling assured that no Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.—50, New Bond-street, London.

PIANOFORTES (First-Class), DUFF and HODGSON, Makers, 65, Oxford-street.—These instruments are recommended by the Profession, and may be had in Walnut, Zebra, and Rosewood. Prices moderate. Warranted.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill. London, for the Sale of Musical Boxes, made by the celebrated Messrs NICOLE (Frères), of Geneva, containing operatic, national, favourite, and sacred airs. List of tunes and prices gratis.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY, at MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Price from 18 guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. are the Agents for ALEXANDRE'S PATENT MODEL. Prices from 10 to 55 Guineas.—Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have the best of every description, New and Secondhand, for Sale or Hire.—201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE, the property of a Lady giving up housekeeping.—A fine brilliant-toned Cottage, in very handsome rosewood case, 6½ octave plates, and all the recent improvements, in good condition, to be let or sold by an immediate purchaser for the low sum of 19 Guineas; warranted perfect. To be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

PIANOFORTE and MUSIC-STOOL for 20 Guineas; a great bargain. A Walnut Cottage, 6½ octave, with metalic plate, and all the recent improvements, by a first-rate maker; only used a few months, and cost double the amount. To be seen at K. GREEN and CO.'S, Upholsters, 204, Oxford-street, West.

CHESS.—THE IN-STATU-QUO CHESS-BOARD, invaluable to all Chess-players and Tourists, price 30s., in leather case, 35s.; African Ivory, 50s.—JACQUES, Patentee, Hatton-garden. "No chess-player should be without one."—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer), Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment. Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street. Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street. Jet and Mourning ditto, 76, Regent-street.

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING and a Hall-marked KEEPER sent in a morocco box to any part of the kingdom on receipt of 21s. or a Post-office order.—GEORGE DEWDNEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS OF BROOCHES, Lockets, Bangles, &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage-stamps. Registered Revolving Brooches in solid Gold, to show either Likeness or Hair at pleasure of wearer, from 45s. each. A Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for 10s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, bangles, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charges. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

JEWELS in HAIR.—An ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST of the CHOICEST DESIGNS manufactured by L. LEE, Artist in Hair, 41, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, London, W., by post, two stamps.

SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES, by eminent makers warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at W. LEE and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (ten doors from St. Paul's).

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, CAN BE REVERED for accuracy and durability. A warranty given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.			
Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped	8	6	0
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases	8	8	0
Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. GOLD WATCHES.—SIX FOR LADIES.			
Patent Lever Watch, with ornaments, gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled	11	11	0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case	12	12	0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes	11	11	0
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power	10	10	0
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped	13	13	0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17	17	0



THE BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN MINERAL SPRINGS.

TILL lately a mineral spa, with suitable accommodation for visitors, was an attraction altogether unknown in North Britain. To saline and sulphureous springs in different districts a certain local celebrity was attached; and of late years some village watering-places have been frequented by summer visitors in considerable numbers. The saline springs of Airthrey, at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, have been resorted to by invalids for a period of half a century, but the village with which the spa is connected has only been reared during the last twenty years.

A more suitable locality as a resort of invalids or of persons in quest of rural quiet it is hardly possible to conceive. Equidistant from the German and Atlantic Oceans, the place is snugly and beautifully enshrouded at the southern base of the western termination of the Ochils—a gracefully-undulating mountain range which partially traverses central Scotland. The site is otherwise singularly attractive, interesting, and convenient of access. From every point the prospect is truly magnificent. North-eastward the Ochils extend their undulating verdant masses and moss-clad summits; stretched out in the foreground are the level plain of Stirling carse and

the vale of Menteith, irrigated by the Rivers Forth, Teith, and Allan, which, serpent-like, seem to intermingle their silvery courses; while in the centre of the scene rise up the crags of Stirling Rock, Craig Forth, and Abbey Craig, stony sentinels, each associated with events stirring to the Scottish heart, and eminently interesting to the stranger. To the south-west the dark hills of Touch bound the horizon, while in the more distant west, in the region of the far-famed Trosachs and the celebrated Scottish lakes, rise in stupendous magnificence the massive and majestic summits of Benledi, Benlomond, and Benvoirlich. The panorama includes the battleground in which Scottish nationality was at successive periods struggled for in mortal combat, nobly vindicated, and sternly won. At Airthrey Park, Lord Abercromby's, in the immediate vicinity, a victory was achieved in the ninth century which permanently established the majesty of Scots-Celtic rule; in front of Abbey Craig the triumphant battle of Stirling-bridge gained his proudest laurels for the illustrious Wallace, whose monument will ere long decorate the Craig's summit; further south is the field of Bannockburn, where Robert Bruce triumphed over the legions of Edward, and fairly redeemed the honour and regained the conquered liberties of his kingdom; northward, in the Ochils, is Sheriffmuir, where the house

of Stuart ingloriously terminated its first attempt during the last century to reobtain a crown forfeited by infatuation and crime. Three miles south of the Spa, Stirling Castle, on its rock, points to every incident of renown bound up in the national history.

Associated with the old times in respect of striking and memorable historical incidents, and presenting scenes so singularly picturesque and romantic, the district teems with curious legends, which in the hands of the poet and novelist have produced works of fiction which rank among the noblest in the language. A portion of the scenery we have described is that depicted in Scott's immortal poem of "The Lady of the Lake." Loch Katrine, the scene of the principal events fictitiously represented in the poem, is within an easy distance of the Spa, and may be approached by one of the most interesting drives of which Scotland can boast.

The climate of Bridge of Allan has been celebrated since the reign of King William the Lion, in the twelfth century. Sheltered by several intervening mountain ranges, the place is entirely free from the east winds which are so frequently experienced on the eastern coast. It is protected by the Ochils from the fierce northern blasts, while the powerful south-west gales are effectually subdued by the hills of Touch. The incessant humidity of the west coast is unfelt. The temperature



UNDINE. JULIA.

EMILY.

VALENTINE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB MATCH—COMING UP LONG REACH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

is remarked for its equability, a characteristic which is unknown to every other Scottish watering-place, and does not frequently attach to the watering-places of the south. That not only summer visitors, but winter residents, are annually increasing is ample evidence of the suitability of the locality as a place of abode at every season. A new edition, being the eighth, of an illustrated history of the Spa, entitled "A Week at the Bridge of Allan," from the pen of Dr. Rogers, has just been published by Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE influence of the east wind may be traced in the tone which has distinguished Parliament during the week. Indeed, the main incidents have been decidedly Eastern in their character, although that is not exactly what we mean. But there has been a feverishness, and irritability, and restlessness in both Houses which, in the body politic, is akin to that peculiar sense of discomfort which attaches to the body human during the prevalence of our English sirocco; and assuredly, but for the reedlike facility of bending before a blast which her Majesty's Government has evinced, it is impossible to say whether they might not have been scattered before now. As it is, they have been contented to allow their most unbending oak to be laid low, and to hope to let the tempest whistle harmless over the bowed-down heads of the rest of the wood, if they can? Certainly the oak in question—by which, in unmetaphorical phrase, we mean Lord Ellenborough—conducted himself on the occasion of his being uprooted in a very dignified and manly manner. No political Marcus Curtius ever descended so grandly into the gulf around which his gaping colleagues stood, anxiously watching its close—which at this present writing it has by no means done; or, more appropriate still, no sacrificial worshipper of Juggernaut ever displayed more nerve or higher courage, unsullied by haughtiness, than did the ex-President of the Board of Control on an occasion so galling to a man proud, and justly so, of his intellect, and believing sincerely in his own honesty of purpose, and the rectitude and wisdom of his policy. Nothing in his office became him so well as his manner of quitting it, which phrase, being a parody of an eulogium on a very rebellious spirit, is perhaps more apt than parodies usually are. It is a pity that Lord Ellenborough should be so decided an abstraction. How is it that he has never succeeded in action? Before passing from the House of Lords, where Lord Shaftesbury has found time, in the midst of the rush of the May meetings, and the labours of five or six chairmanships a day, to prepare a motion, and of course a speech, which may be supposed to have for its ultimate object the restoration of his influence in the appointment of dignitaries of the Church—the Deanery of York is vacant—it may be said that my Lord Granville has not displayed the qualities for leadership in opposition which his tact and good humour enabled him to evince when he was on the Ministerial bench. He is too waspish and fidgety, and descends to petty pretences for outflanking his opponents, which are unusual in the Upper House, and which do not tend to strengthen his hands, but rather the contrary.

All great political, as well as social, improvements have been gained at the expense of a victim or two. Mr. Auchmuty Glover in prison has practically abolished the property qualification for members of the House of Commons. There was something peculiar in Mr. Locke King's manner when he moved the second reading of his bill, which, coupled with the fact of there being not more than fifty members in the House, ought to have indicated that the business was done. Indeed, it was very nearly done, without a word of reply, but for the sturdy interposition of Mr. Bentinck—how very sturdy he is! But when Mr. Miles, who, in the days when Mr. Disraeli was only budding, was the practical leader of the country party, began to laugh away the disqualification, and when Mr. Walpole, stating, perhaps, something very like his own case, showed, from a Governmental point of view, the extreme anomaly of the law, it was clear that a wholesome terror of indictments pervaded the House, and the matter was seen to be settled; and Mr. Locke King fluttered like an accepted lover who succeeds at last, after half-a-dozen rejections. Talking of Mr. Walpole, there are really times when his naïveté amounts to a simplicity that in some people would be designated by a stronger term. It is not easy to describe the funny effect of his manner of reading and dilating on the list of Tory magistrates recently appointed by a recent Tory Chancellor, which Mr. Bright, in his new-born sympathies for the present Government, seems to think is only the assertion of a general right of incoming Lord Chancellors, although the right may be founded on a wrong. If ever there was an occasion when a gentleman might be excused for wishing to be saved from his friend, it was that on which the Home Office was defending the Great Seal, this week. Be it said, however, that it is on the whole creditable to Mr. Walpole that he invariably makes a mess of it when he has to deal with a bad case. He may fail as a colleague or an advocate, but he does not lose ground in a moral and character sense. If, as it is to be hoped he does not, he wishes to make himself master of this disagreeable, but in a Minister somewhat necessary, art, we would recommend him a study of the manner and style of the Attorney-General for Ireland, who, in this very instance, displayed great qualities in the science of making incursions into the enemy's camp; or perhaps, according to a better and more familiar illustration in his case, of abusing the plaintiff's attorney. What a shining light, and what a superior spirit, would not that right hon. gentleman have been in an Irish Parliament! The united Legislature is too narrow and conventional a sphere for him.

Some persons are shocked that the grand "coup" against the Government on the Ellenborough despatch should have been concocted at Cambridge House on a Sunday; but Generals do not put off battles until Monday mornings, and politicians also fight their battles when they can. It was due to the House of Commons to give them at least four days' notice of a vote of censure on a Government; and at the most moderate computation it takes four-and-twenty hours to prepare a motion which is to put out a Ministry. To say truth, neither the motion itself nor the choice of the mover evinces that tact which has guided the movement of gentlemen who have caused the fall of Premiers, on late occasions. Although it is presumed—not altogether with a complete and accurate estimate of the exact position of things—that the selection of Mr. Cardwell to move the vote of censure is intended to predicate the accession of the Peelites to that, at least temporary, union of personal incompatibilities which is just now directed against the Government, we should be inclined to say that Sir James Graham's cunning hand is not visible in the moulding and shaping of the "tactique" of the affair. At any rate Sir James, who has the credit of being the most able, acute, and skilful drawer of a Minister-felling motion, of any one going, if he has been employed, has not been so successful as usual. One can hardly suppose Mr. Gladstone to be a party to a Sunday conference on a secular and political matter; at any rate, he was not in the House in the two first days of the week, and so was not present at the enunciation of the notice of motion. What does Mr. Cardwell say to the selection of his immediate opponent in the Ministerial ranks when his motion comes on, if it does come on?

What is meant may be gathered from the simple statement that a notice of amendment was given by Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest who has gallantly thrown himself into the breach, notwithstanding his manifest sufferings from a cold which is likely to interfere very much with the eloquence of that remarkable young nobleman, if he should have the opportunity of displaying it.

No man has gained more points by the *reductio ad absurdum* than Mr. Thomas Duncombe. He has laughed the House of Commons both into and out of some few difficulties; and it seems likely that he will bring Baron Rothschild into Parliament by the mere force of a humorous device. Conceive the horror of Lord Chelmsford at actually meeting a Jew member of the House of Commons in the sacred precincts of the conference-room, notwithstanding that he thought that he had for ever left behind all chance of the contingency of breathing the atmosphere of an unchristianised legislative assembly! It was a curious sight to see the countermarch of the two sections of the Ministry in the Lower House into the different lobbies, on the division on the motion to disagree with the Lords' amendments to the Oaths Bill. They broke asunder with a suddenness that was quite striking—Disraeli, Stanley, Pakington, and Kelly crossing Walpole, Henley, Manners, and Peel; and so they wended their different courses until the time came when, on the Treasury bench, they met again "like parted streams, and mingled as before." Well, there is some merit in personal independence and the doctrine of open questions in a Ministry, because any day it affords good excuse for throwing over a recalcitrant colleague in a moment of peril, as travellers do with their horses when followed by wolves—they leave behind and sacrifice one of the animals, hoping that the time occupied by the pursuers in devouring it may be sufficient to save the rest, as well as the inmates of the carriage, which goes on as fast and as well as it can with its diminished team. Whether this device will be successful in the very trying instance of the Ellenborough-Canning affair remains to be seen. The exigencies of gigantic journalism prevent anything beyond prophecy in this place, and at the moment of writing, and we must deal with results hereafter.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.

THE metropolitan yachting season commenced on Saturday last with a match amongst the boats belonging to the above flourishing club. The *Oreal* steamer, which had been chartered for the occasion, left Blackwall at half-past ten in the morning with a numerous and fashionable party on board, and proceeded to Erith, the appointed starting-place for the race, the course named being thence round a boat off Chapman Head and back.

The following had been entered to contend:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
<i>Julia</i>	5	Mr. P. Turner.
<i>Valentine</i>	2	Mr. J. Kneegely.
<i>Undine</i>	2	Mr. R. Settle.
<i>Emily</i>	2	Mr. R. Hewett.
<i>Little Mosquito</i>	2	Messrs. R. Buss and J. Adkins.

All were at their stations. There was a fine breeze from north-east. The yachts were considered so evenly matched that there was considerable speculation upon the result, each being in request save the last named, which is the old *Brilliant*, and of which much was not expected. The *Julia*, formerly the property of Dr. Bain, was but two seasons ago the champion of her class, but in a desire to get more speed out of her she was in some respect altered, since which she has failed in doing anything like what she achieved before. The *Valentine*, formerly belonging to Mr. Wallace, was always a fine wholesome craft, and was by good judges deemed the best vessel in the little fleet; but there was the *Undine*, which made her debut last year with a sliding gunter, now altered in rig, and deemed very formidable from her acknowledged beauty of hull; and the new boat, the *Emily*, built last year by her owner's particular directions. She had only once before been in a match, and as she was not then in trim no fair opinion could be formed of her merits; but she proved on Saturday that, although not a very sightly craft, she is exceedingly fast on her legs, and bids fair to be a most formidable rival to the celebrated *Little Mosquito*, the present holder of the grand Challenge Cup, and great winner of last season.

The prizes were a silver cake-basket, value £20, presented to the club by Mr. J. W. Benson; and a silver cup, value £10, given by the club, for the second boat. There was time allowance of one minute per ton, but it was not called into operation.

As Mr. Hewett, the spirited Commodore, sailed his own boat, Mr. Knibbs, the Vice Commodore, was umpire. Under his directions a signal gun was fired at 12.5 for the vessels to get ready, and in five minutes afterwards for them to start, which, with the exception of the *Undine*, they all did with great alacrity. The Commodore held well on his spring, and chucked his boat well up to windward, and, advantaged by her position, she gallantly led the way. At the moment of starting the *Julia* was second, but the *Valentine* had her topsail first set, and then followed the *Emily*, the *Julia* being third, and the *Undine*, having got out of irons, went to work very smartly. In Erith roads the boat had to make several boards, as also in St. Clement's, in Gravesend Reach and in the Lower Hope. In Long Reach the *Julia* was put about by a collier, and lost some way by it; but after this the *Undine* came down upon her very fast, and passed her off Grays.

The *Emily* continued to lead, followed by the *Valentine*, until they neared Shellhaven, when, it being dead low water, a gun was fired for the yachts to round the steamer, which was first done by the *Emily*, sloop-rigged, and the only one not carrying a topsail. The *Undine* was at that time on the port tack, and the *Valentine* coming down upon the starboard tack, the *Undine*, not going about in time, consequently slightly fouled the *Valentine*, who in due time hoisted a protest, which ultimately went for nothing, as she rounded before her adversary, and eventually came in second. The *Undine* had, however, certainly showed symptoms of rounding first when she had to go about as described.

It was a clear run all the way up, and the only incident worthy of remark was an unfortunate accident which befell the *Undine*, whose topmast was carried away in St. Clement's, which of course, in running, did her considerable injury in the race. They finished as follows:—

Emily, winner of 1st prize	h. min. sec.
Valentine, winner of 2nd prize	5 24 15
Julia	5 31 0

A new suit of sails had been prepared for the *Julia*, but there had not been time to bend them for the occasion. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Wheeler, of the *Oreal*, for his politeness to the company, his attention to his duties, and the quality and abundance of the viands he had provided for the guests.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—In our last impression we omitted the name of the artist, Mr. M. Arnstead, who designed and modelled the Stewards' Cup.

STEAM-BOAT CONFLAGRATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A terrible illustration of the madness of American steam-boat racing is reported from St. Louis. The steam-boats *Ocean Spray* and *Hannibal City* were racing on the Mississippi, about five miles from that city, on the 22nd of April, when the former was losing her advantage. Resin was first thrown into the furnace, and then the mate suggested turpentine. The captain was by when the order was given, and some of the men went down into the hold and brought up a barrel of turpentine. The men split a hole in the head of the barrel, and then, under orders of the mate, dipped the fluid out and threw it over the coal that was lying by. This was not expedient enough, and the head of the barrel was knocked in, and a bucket with a piece of rope to it was used to dip out the turpentine. The barrel at this time was standing not more than six feet from the furnace doors. After dipping with the bucket and sprinkling the coals, sticks of wood were taken up and their ends plunged into the barrel, and then laid down between the barrel and furnace. While lying there one of the firemen, in pulling out his rake, jerked a live coal, as is supposed, on the wood, when it blazed up furiously. In attempting to throw the barrel overboard it was upset, and the burning fluid spread over the deck and poured in fiery torrents into the hold. The boat was directed to the shore, and those who could jumped on it; others in the attempt were injured, and some drowned. One mother threw her three children one after another to the shore: the first struck, and was injured; the two others fell into the water, but were rescued. One woman attempted to jump, but was caught by her clothing and swung round into the flames, in which she perished. In all there were about twenty lives lost.

THE REVOLT OF OUDE.

The following is the despatch sent by the Earl of Ellenborough to Lord Canning, condemnatory of the Oude proclamation issued by his Lordship:—

THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

- April 16th, 1853.
- Our general views with respect to the treatment of the people, in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.
- On the 12th inst. we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3rd of March, addressed by your Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter inclosed a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner as soon as the British troops should have command of the city of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons, in execution of the views of the Governor-General.
- The people of Oude will see only the proclamation.
- That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons, who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessments as may be imposed upon them; that others, in whose favour like claims may be established, will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honour; and that, with these exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.
- We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this decree, pronouncing the disinheritance of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establishment of peace.
- We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief landholders had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had in a large portion of the province, been carried out by your officers.
- The landholders of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.
- Whatever may be your ultimate and undisclosed intentions, your proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the substitution of our rule for that of their native Sovereign has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.
- We cannot but in justice consider that those who resist our authority in Oude are under very different circumstances from those who have acted against us in provinces which have been long under our Government.
- We dethroned the King of Oude and took possession of his kingdom by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, had it been held to be in force, the course we adopted could not have been lawfully pursued; but we held that it was not in force, although the fact of its not having been ratified in England, as regarded the provision on which we rely for our justification, had not been previously made known to the King of Oude.
- That Sovereign, and his ancestors, had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.
- They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part towards our Government.
- Suddenly the people saw their King taken from amongst them, and our administration substituted for his, which, however bad, was, at least, native; and this sudden change of Government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which, in a very considerable portion of the province, deprived the most influential landholders of what they deemed to be their property; of what certainly had long given wealth, and distinction, and power to their families.
- We must admit that, under these circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on in Oude have rather the character of legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.
- Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people.
- You have acted upon a different principle. You have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck, with what they will feel as the severest of punishment, the mass of the inhabitants of the country.
- We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.
- We desire that you will mitigate in practice the stringent severity of the decree of confiscation you have issued against the landholders of Oude.
- We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people. There cannot be contentment where there is general confiscation.
- Government cannot long be maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and, if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired.

PROCLAMATION.

The following is the Oude proclamation which is thus condemned:—

The army of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is in possession of Lucknow, and the city lies at the mercy of the British Government, whose authority it has for nine months rebelliously defied and resisted.

This resistance, begun by a malicious seceder, has found support from the inhabitants of the city and of the province of Oude at large. Many who owed their prosperity to the British Government, as well as those who believed themselves aggrieved by it, have joined in this bad cause, and have ranged themselves with the enemies of the State.

They have been guilty of a great crime, and have subjected themselves to a just retribution.

The capital of their country is now once more in the hands of the British troops.

From this day it will be held by a force which nothing can withstand, and the authority of the Government will be carried into every corner of the province.

The time, then, has come at which the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India deems it right to make known the mode in which the British Government will deal with the talookdars, chiefs, and landholders of Oude and their followers.

The first care of the Governor-General will be to reward those who have been steadfast in their allegiance at a time when the authority of the Government was partially overborne, and who have proved this by the support and assistance which they have given to British officers.

Therefore the Right Hon. the Governor-General hereby declares that Drigilep Singh, Rajah of Bularnpore; Koolwunt Singh, Rajah of Padma; Rao Hardeo Bakh Singh, of Katiaree; Kaseepershaud, Talookdar of Sissandee; Zuhur Singh, Zemindar of Gopal Kheir; and Chundecoll, Zemindar of Morra (Baiswarah); are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands which they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessments as may be imposed upon them; and that those loyal men will be further rewarded in such manner and to such extent as, upon consideration of their merits and their position, the Governor-General shall determine.

A proportionate measure of reward and honour according to their deserts will be conferred upon others in whose favour like claims may be established to the satisfaction of the Government.

The Governor-General further proclaims to the people of Oude that, with the above-mentioned exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government, which will dispose of that right in such manner as may seem fitting.

To those talookdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who shall make immediate submission to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, surrendering their arms and obeying his orders, the Right Hon. the Governor-General promises that their lives and honour shall be safe, provided that their hands are unstained with English blood murderously shed.

But as regards any further indulgence which may be extended to them, and the condition in which they may hereafter be placed, they must throw themselves upon the justice and mercy of the British Government.

To those among them who shall promptly come forward and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights.

As participation in the murder of English men and English women will exclude those who are guilty of it from all mercy, so will those who have protected English lives be specially entitled to consideration and pardon.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,
Allahabad, March 14. G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTENSION OF THE DIVORCE ACT.—A bill to amend the Divorce Act has been presented by Lord Cranworth, the late Lord Chancellor. It enables the Judge Ordinary of the Court of Divorce to sit in chambers for the transaction of the ordinary business of his court; it empowers persons abroad to institute proceedings; and allows all wives deserted by their spouses to apply to the Judge for an order to protect their earnings. The object of the bill is to extend the benefits of the Divorce Act for the relief of all classes of sufferers under the marriage bond.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL JOHN SUWMAN CARDEN.

ADMIRAL JOHN SUWMAN CARDEN, eldest son of Major Carden, of the Irish family of Templemore, by his wife, Miss Surman, of Treddington Court, county of Gloucester, was born August 15th, 1771. He entered the Navy 28th May, 1788, having previously held a commission as Ensign in his father's regiment. He first served on board the *Edgar*, 74, and he was for a long series of years constantly and gloriously employed. He met with a severe injury in Lord Howe's memorable action of the 1st of June, and was created a Lieutenant July 21st, 1794; and his conduct on the 20th October, 1798, at the capture, as first Lieutenant of the *Fisguard*, after a close and obstinate conflict of great length, of the French frigate *l'Immortalité*, was rewarded with a Commander's commission, dated the 23rd of the same month and year. In the expedition to the Helder, Carden commanded a division of boats at the disembarkation of the army. He also acted in co-operation with the French Royalists in La Vendée, and with the British army in Egypt, and subsequently in the East Indies, where he rendered the most effective assistance in quelling the fire which, in February, 1803, nearly consumed the city of Bombay. After much further service, Carden, on 25th October, 1812, commanded and brought to close action the *Macedonian*, 48 guns, which, after a glorious resistance of two hours and ten minutes, was reduced to a helpless wreck, and was taken by the *United States*, of 56 guns. Captain Carden was afterwards, 31st May, 1813, most honourably acquitted by a court-martial of all blame in the unavoidable surrender of his frigate, and was, with the whole of his officers and men, extolled in the highest manner "for his firm and most determined courage, resolution, and coolness, in every instance throughout the action." His valour and heroism became the universal theme, Parliament resounded with his praises, and, among other marks of respect, he was honoured with the freedom of the cities of Worcester and Gloucester, and of the borough of Tewkesbury. Captain Carden was, lastly, in 1825, appointed to command the Ordinary at Sheerness. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1840, Vice-Admiral in 1848, and an Admiral in 1855. He leaves an only daughter, who is married to the Rev. W. H. Biedermann, Chancellor of the diocese of Connor, and Rector of Ramon, county Antrim, at whose residence the gallant Admiral expired on the 22nd ult.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILMER.

THE death of this able and meritorious officer occurred at his residence in Calaba on the 30th of last January. Lieut.-Colonel Wilmer served with the 16th Lancers through the campaign in Afghanistan of 1838-39, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (for which he had a medal). He was also present in the action of Maharajpore on the 29th of December, 1843. He was also with the 14th Light Dragoons through the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Gojjerat, pursuit of the enemy across the Jhelum, of the Afghans over the Indus, and through the Kyber Pass. For his services in the Punjab he received a medal and ten clasps. This gallant officer was likewise employed in the Persian expeditionary force in 1857, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohammerah, and subsequent pursuit of the Persian army. On his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel he was transferred from the 14th Light Dragoons to the 8th Hussars, and joined that corps, on its arrival at Bombay, about six weeks before his lamented death.

THE HON. ANTHONY NUGENT, OF CRANNA.

THE HON. ARTHUR ANTHONY NUGENT, of Cranna, county Galway, the oldest magistrate and grand juror in that county, and a scion of the noble house of Nugent, Marquis of Westmeath, died on the 14th ult., aged 81. He was the second son of Anthony, fourth Lord Rivers-town, by his wife, Olivia, daughter of Arthur French, Esq., of Tyrone. He married, in 1801, Maria, daughter of Richard Gore, Esq., and leaves (with daughters) two sons—Arthur, born in 1805, who married Ella, only daughter of Thomas Lalor Cooke, Esq., and has issue; and Anthony, born in 1809. The remains of the Hon. Mr. Nugent were interred on the 18th ult. in the old Abbey of Kinalakin.

J. F. FOSTER, ESQ.

JOHN FREDERIC FOSTER, Esq., of the Bogue Estate, Jamaica, and of Kempstone, in the county of Bedford, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for Lancashire and Cheshire and Deputy-Lieutenant, the able and esteemed Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the hundred of Salford, who died suddenly, on the 9th ult., at his residence, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, was the eldest son of the Rev. Fred. William Foster, a Bishop of the Church of the United Brethren, by his wife, Anna Louisa Eleanor La Trobe. This family is descended from the ancient house of Forster, or Foster, of Bamborough Castle, Northumberland. Sir Thomas Foster, Knight, was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1607. His second son was also a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1660. The Judge, Sir Thomas Foster's eldest son, John Foster, held a military command in the expedition to Jamaica under Penn and Venables, and received a grant of extensive estates in that island, the greater part of which are still in the possession of the family. His direct descendant, John Frederic Foster, Esq., the subject of this notice, graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, as Captain of the Poll, in 1817; was called to the Bar by the Benchers of the Middle Temple in 1821; joined the Northern Circuit, and attended the Quarter Sessions of the hundred of Salford, where his excellent abilities, high character, and sound judgment soon led to his advancement. He was appointed by Lord Bexley stipendiary magistrate in 1825; and, after holding that laborious office for thirteen years, he was unanimously elected to the Chairmanship of the Quarter Sessions of Salford, which he held during the remainder of his life, the day of his death being the twentieth anniversary of the date of his appointment. Mr. Foster was born 18th June, 1795, and married Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, of the Oaks and Wormhill Hall, county of Derby, and had issue five sons and three daughters: of the latter, two are married—viz., Caroline Louisa, wife of Edward Lloyd, Esq., banker; and Mary, wife of James Collier Harter, Esq. Mr. Foster is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the Rev. F. A. La Trobe Foster, Rector of Saxby, in the county of Lincoln.

RICHARD SMYTH, ESQ.

RICHARD SMYTH, Esq., M.A., of Ballynatray, co. Waterford, J.P. and D.L., who died in Dublin on the 19th ult., was the eldest son of Grace Smith, Esq., of Ballynatray, by his wife Mary Broderick, daughter and coheir of Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Mitchell's Fort, co. Cork, and was the brother of the Princess of Capua and the present Dowager Lady Dinorben. He was born the 7th May, 1796, and was the representative of one of the most ancient and leading families in the county of Waterford. Through the female line he was descended from the first Earl of Cork, whose sister Mary married Sir Richard Smyth, of Ballynatray, his direct ancestor. Mr. Smyth's long and useful life was devoted to the improvement of his large estates; and he took a leading part in the Conservative interest of Ireland. He married, 31st October, 1821, the Hon. Harriett St. Leger, sister of the late Viscount Doneraile, by whom he leaves an only child, Charlotte Mary, who inherits the whole of his large property, and who was married, the 18th Jan., 1848, to the Hon. Charles W. Moore, second son of Stephen, present Earl of Mountcashell.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. WORMALD.—No. 1 appears to be defective; the other two are very good. T. M. BROWN, Newark, U.S. No. 1 is an excellent composition; Nos. 2 and 4 are imperfect; and No. 3, though requiring major moves than we like, is a very creditable performance. FRAGON (of H.)—The two pool lons, in three moves each, are faulty: one admitting of an easy mate in two moves, and the other of half a dozen solutions besides that intended by you. The third problem is clever both in idea and execution. W. S. L. SIGMA.—We have not got the games between Paris and Pesth at hand, but the position referred to shall be analysed, and the result reported shortly. ROOK.—The solution appears very difficult, and we are not sure of having hit on the true line of play. Suppose—

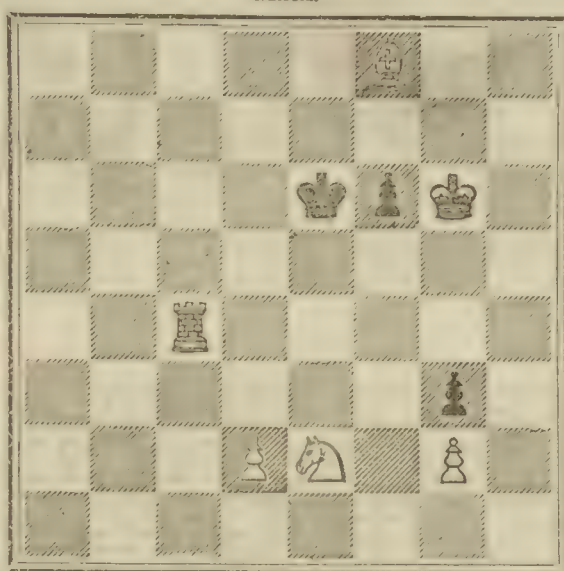
WHITE. 1. Kt checks. 2. R to R 8th. BLACK. K moves. Q checks. 3. B to B 3rd (ch). BLACK. Anything. And made seems inevitable in two more moves. Who is the author? A FISHBONE (to MARY LEAL).—Unquestionably desirable, but not to be accomplished. F. D. SASSON, Bahamas.—One is unimpaired and the other defective. G. G. G.—Our correspondent, whose signature, in the way, I quite unfeignedly, is W. G. G. According to the recent rules of chess, moving a player's piece has the effect of a "check" or "checkmate," he is not bound to give notice, if he has not actually taken his hand from the board, and he is not bound to give notice, if he has not actually taken his hand from the board, and he is not bound to give notice, if he has not actually taken his hand from the board.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 742. WHITE. 1. R to Q Kt 3rd. BLACK. Q takes Kt, or (a) 2. Kt to Kt 5th. WHITE. 3. R to K 3rd—Mate. (a) 1. P to K R 6th, or (b) 2. Q to Q 7th. P to K B 6th. 3. R to Kt 4th—Mate. (b) 1. K to K 2nd. K takes Kt. 2. Q to Kt 6th—Mate. 3. Q to Kt 6th—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 743.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STANTON gives the odds of his Queen's Knight to the AMATEUR from Mexico.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.)

(Irregular Opening)

WHITE (Mr. S) BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. S) BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 24. B to K R 6th R takes R (ch)
2. Q to B to Q Kt 2nd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 25. R takes R Q to Kt 3rd
3. P to K 3rd K B to Q B 4th 26. Q to K R 3rd B to Kt 4th
4. Kt to K 2nd K B to Q Kt 3rd 27. B to K B 3rd B to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th 28. B to Q R 3rd R to Kt 3rd
6. K B to Q Kt 5th Q to her 3rd 29. Q to Q 7th Q to Kt 2nd
7. Castles K Kt to K 2nd 30. Q to K 6th B to Q sq
8. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd 31. R to K B 3rd P to K R 4th
9. K B to K 2nd Castles 32. P to K R 3rd B to Kt 4th
10. K B P takes Kt Kt to K B 4th 33. P to Kt 4th B to K B 5th
11. P to Q B 4th Kt takes Kt (ch) 34. P to Kt 3rd Kt to Q sq
12. K B P takes Kt P to Q 5th 35. Q to Q 5th B to K 6th
13. B to Q 3rd Q to K 3rd 36. R to K B 5th Kt to Q B 3rd
14. Q B to Q R 3rd K R to Q sq 37. K to Kt 2nd P to K R 3rd
15. P to Q B 5th K B to Q R 2nd 38. R to K B 7th Q to Kt 3rd
16. K B to Q B 4th Q to K R 3rd 39. R takes Q B P B to Kt 4th
17. B takes K B P K to R sq 40. R takes Q Kt P R to Q B sq
18. P to K 4th Q B to K 3rd 41. B to Q 6th B to K B 3rd
19. P to Q 3rd K R to K B sq 42. Q to K 6th R to K sq
20. Q B to Q B sq P to Kt 4th 43. Q to Q 7th Kt to K sq
21. K B takes B Q takes B 44. R to Q Kt 5th Kt to Kt sq
22. B takes K Kt P takes Q B P 45. B to Q 7th Q to Kt 4th
23. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 46. P to K R 4th Q to Q 7th (ch)
47. K to K R 3rd Q to Q 8th

And the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

In a recent Number we gave two or three games played by Mr. MORPHY, at the same time, without sight of board or men. The annexed is the third game which, like the other two, it will be seen was won by the blindfold player.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amat) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amat)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 16. Q Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd
2. Kt to Kt 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 17. Q R to Q sq Kt takes K P
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 18. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P 19. P to K B 4th B takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th 20. Q takes B Q to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th P takes P 21. Q to her B 5th Q to K B sq (c)
7. Castles P to K R 3rd (a) 22. Q R to Q 6th Q to K B 4th
8. Q to her Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd 23. R to Q 5th Q to K B sq
9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd 24. Q to her R 5th Q to K B 3rd
10. P takes P K Kt to K 2nd 25. P to K B 5th (f) P to Q Kt 3rd
11. P to Q 5th Q Kt to Q sq 26. Q to K sq P to K 4th (g)
12. P to Q 6th (b) K Kt to Q B 3rd 27. R takes K P (ch) K to B 2nd
13. Q B to Q R 3rd Q Kt to K 3rd 28. Q to K 4th Q to her B 3rd
14. K B takes Kt (c) K B P takes B (d) 29. R to K 7th (ch) K to Kt sq
15. P takes Q B P takes P

And White announced mate in four moves.

Notes by Mr. Morphy.

(a) Weak; the accepted move is P to Q 3rd.
(b) White offers to give up a second Pawn, the further to cramp his adversary's game and strengthen his own a tack.
(c) This was deemed advisable, as the Knight might subsequently have given White a good deal of trouble.
(d) An exchange of Queens, even at the loss of Rook for Bishop, would greatly relieve the position, as White declined availing himself of his antagonist's offer, the superiority of his position being such as to ensure a speedy victory.
(e) This leaves Black no resource, if he capture the Rook, he evidently loses at once.
(f) The game being irresistible, it is immaterial what course Black may pursue.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(Schachzeitung.)

No. 1076.—By CONRAD BAYER.

White: K at Kt 2nd, Q at K B sq, R at Q 7th, Kt at K B 5th.
Black: K at K 5th, Kts at K R 8th and K R 4th; Ps at K 4th and Q Kt 7th.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1077.—By CONRAD BAYER.

White: K at Q B 2nd, P at Q K 6th, Kt at K 7th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and K B 4th.
Black: K at Q B 5th, P at K 3rd.
White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

By a new law on literary property just promulgated in Denmark, the copyright of a work belongs to an author for his life, and to his heirs for thirty years after his death.

Two boxes of the Medjidie decorations have been received at the Admiralty, Whitehall; but it is understood, that a brief delay will take place in the distribution.

The foundation-stone of a grand new hall, to be erected on a site at the back of the Oddfellows' Hall, St. Anne-street, Liverpool, was recently laid by Mr. H. Kirkham, Past Provincial Grand Master, in the presence of the hall committee and other members of the fraternity.

The Queen has approved of M. Jean Michel Auguste Haussmann as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Peers of Scotland will assemble at Holyrood House, on Thursday, June 3, to elect a peer of Scotland to sit and vote in the House of Peers, in the room of the Earl of Morton, deceased.

According to accounts received from Mayence, the treaty relative to the construction of a fixed bridge over the Rhine was on Friday week signed by the commissioners of all the Governments interested in the question.

The late Lord Advocate of Scotland was entertained at a dinner, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday evening last, by members of both sides of the House of Commons.

The wreck of the *James Baines*, partially destroyed by fire in the Heskisson Dock, has been pumped dry, and is afloat; but it is impossible yet to say to what extent the hull has been injured.

A splendid paddle-wheel steamer has just been launched at the shipyard of Messrs. White, of Coxes, in the Isle of Wight, for the Brazilian Government. She is intended to carry mails and passengers between Rio de Janeiro and the Rio Grande. She is nearly 200 feet long, and 1000 tons burden.

Last week the visitors at the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 6872; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4825; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1386; one students' evening (Wednesday), 189; total, 12,272.

The Rev. E. W. Benson, one of the Masters of Rugby School, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Master of Wellington College.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during last week, was 1263, of which 176 were new cases.

The Bishop of Exeter completed his eightieth year on Thursday week, and he is reported to be in good health and spirits.

Miss Burdett Coutts has signified her intention, through Mr. John Cheetham, M.P., to contribute a donation of £200, and to give an annual subscription of £100, to the Lancashire Cotton Supply Association.

The Raphael Cartoons at Hampton Court Palace are all to be lowered to the level of the eye, which will be a great boon, since the upper two-thirds of the walls of these apartments are in perpetual gloom.

As a homage to the French nation, the English Government is about to send to Paris the hearse which was used to convey the coffin of Napoleon to the tomb at St. Helena, and which has been since reserved at Woolwich.

Sir Henry Young is about to retire from the Governorship of Tasmania. He will be succeeded by Major-General Sir James M-Arthur, the Commander of the Forces in Australia, and Hobart Town will therefore become the headquarters of the staff.

The 2nd West York Light Infantry have just been disembodied at York. One of the local journals says:—"We have heard that one-fourth of the men belonging to the regiment will join the army."

The East India Company's frigate *Punjab*, with the *Persia* transport in tow, arrived at Suez on the 4th inst. to convey cavalry horses purchased in Egypt.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, last week, was 2215, of which 739 were new cases.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his twelfth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence on Carlton-house-terrace.

A lighthouse is to be erected on the Hanois, a group of rocks to the south-west point of Guernsey.

During the last three years the sum expended on the metropolitan barracks amounted to £268,177.

The estimated sum saved in wages by paying off the eight line-of-battle ships, *Cesar*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Nile*, *James Watt*, *Cressy*, *Majestic*, *Colossus*, and *Exmouth*, in the spring of last year, amounts to £100,529.

Notice has been given that in July next, an examination of candidates, under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, will take place for the civil service of the East India Company. The time for sending in the names of candidates has been extended to the 1st of June.

The public debt of Jersey is about £180,000; of this £90,000 is guaranteed by the Jersey States, £80,000 by the impôt and harbour dues, and £11,000 by the public markets.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society will be held on Tuesday, 13th July, at Farnham, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Winchester. Vice-President, who has honoured the members with an invitation to visit Farnham Castle.

The Duke of Aumale has just purchased an estate at Norton and Lenchwick, Worcestershire. It is said to be the intention of the Duke to erect a mansion and a Roman Catholic chapel near Evesham.

Bradford, in Wiltshire, is in future to be called, by order of the Post-office, Bradford-on-Avon, great inconvenience having arisen from letters intended for that town constantly being sent to Bradford in Yorkshire.

New shocks of earthquake in the kingdom of Naples have thrown down many of the houses which were damaged by the last shocks in the Ceterior principality and the Basilicata.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has appointed the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., Caius College, to be the Lady Margaret's Preacher for the year ensuing.

The house where Sir Isaac Newton was born, in the village of Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, has recently been purchased by Miss Charlwood, of Grantham. It is to be pulled down, and a scientific college erected on its site.

On Saturday week Dr. Wiseman performed the blessing of four ships (to be employed against the slave trade) at Deptford. This is probably the first occasion (says the *Patriot*) on which such a ceremony has been performed in England since the Reformation.

Mr. Thomas Pratt, the solicitor, of Mayfair, whose name was mixed up in the monetary transactions of Palmer and Cook of painful notoriety, has gone mad.

Mushaver Pacha (the Englishman, Adolphus Slade) has just been promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and to be Ferik Pacha.

Jules Gérard, the lion-killer, has just left Marseilles for Bona with several sportsmen, among whom is the Russian Count Branicki.

As an example of the decline of the English bar, it may be mentioned that no less than 100 sets of chambers are now to be let in the Temple alone.

The Duke of Devonshire, having been appointed to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Derby, his Grace, on Friday (last week), took the appointed oaths.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Henry Watson Parker, Esq., late First Minister and Principal Secretary for New South Wales.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the Emperor Napoleon III. has received a petition, with numerous signatures, in which the Count de Morny is asked for as Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia.

There are three candidates in the field for Limerick—Mr. John Ball, the defeated candidate at the last election; Mr. James Spaight, a popular local magistrate; and Mr. Synon, a barrister.

On Saturday last the barque *Flora Mino*, with 160 emigrants for Quebec, obtained her clearance from the Government officers at the port of Belfast.

An examination of candidates for direct commissions in the army will take place at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th of June.

M. Auguste Mariette, the discoverer of Memphis, and Curator of Egyptian Antiquities at the Louvre, has been offered by the Viceroy of Egypt the post of Inspector-General of Historical Monuments and Director of a new National Museum at Cairo, with a salary of 13,000 fr., and the household appointment of a Bey.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.—HONG-KONG RACES, 1858.



THE ONE-SHILLING STAND.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent in China, writing from Hong-Kong, Feb. 28, thus describes these races:—

"Three days out of the year the great 'joss' to whom British and Chinese alike bend the knee is neglected—I allude to the divinity of China, the 'almighty dollar.' The Celestials actually cease buying and selling during their New Year; and colonial John Bull emerges from behind his counter to enjoy the races, and to rest from his toils I was tempted to stay and see the said sport, and accordingly started on the morning of the 18th of February, and a more magnificent day it is impossible to conceive: not a cloud in the pure sky above us. A gentle breeze, moderating the ardour of the mid-day sun, made the atmosphere delicious. At 11 a.m. we arrived at the racecourse, in the 'Happy Valley'—a lovely spot, indeed, situated about a mile and a

half from Victoria, and the last resting-place of those who die here. The burial-ground is at the foot of one of the lofty grassy hills which form this valley: there are, in fact, three places of interment—one for the Protestants, one for the Roman Catholics, and one for the Parsees. Just opposite to these were the stands and stables; whilst the flat plain was studded with all manner of nations—English, American, French, Malays, East Indians, Manilla Indians, blue-jackets, marines, and Celestials. Umbrellas were in such abundance that, seen from a height, you fancied the place was filled with animated mushrooms, or, from their various colours, rather toadstools. The races began in the afternoon and afforded great pleasure. The Chinese are as much excited as the English, and bet with much adour.

"The road presented rather a contrast to the Derby, but if the carriages were not numerous the chairs were; the Celestial fair ones

came out in full force, dressed with great neatness and taste. The crowd differed from a race one in England in a great many respects, but first and foremost in the total absence of intoxication and in its quiet conduct. There was a grand stand, filled with swells and crinoline; but the native ones afforded more scope for the pencil, and accordingly I selected the shilling one, of which you can judge by the Sketch I inclose. The races lasted three days; but the last day deserves particular mention, as the Celestials had a race themselves on native ponies. Thirteen started, and four or five of the riders fell off first go; the merriment of the spectators baffles all description; however, the dismounted cavaliers showed great pluck and got up, grinning, as if nothing had happened; four of them kept well together, and a lucky fellow came in in gallant style, amid great applause; but some of the others were nowhere, and many of the quadrupeds came



THE ROAD.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.—HONG-KONG RACES, 1858.



START OF THE "CELESTIALS."

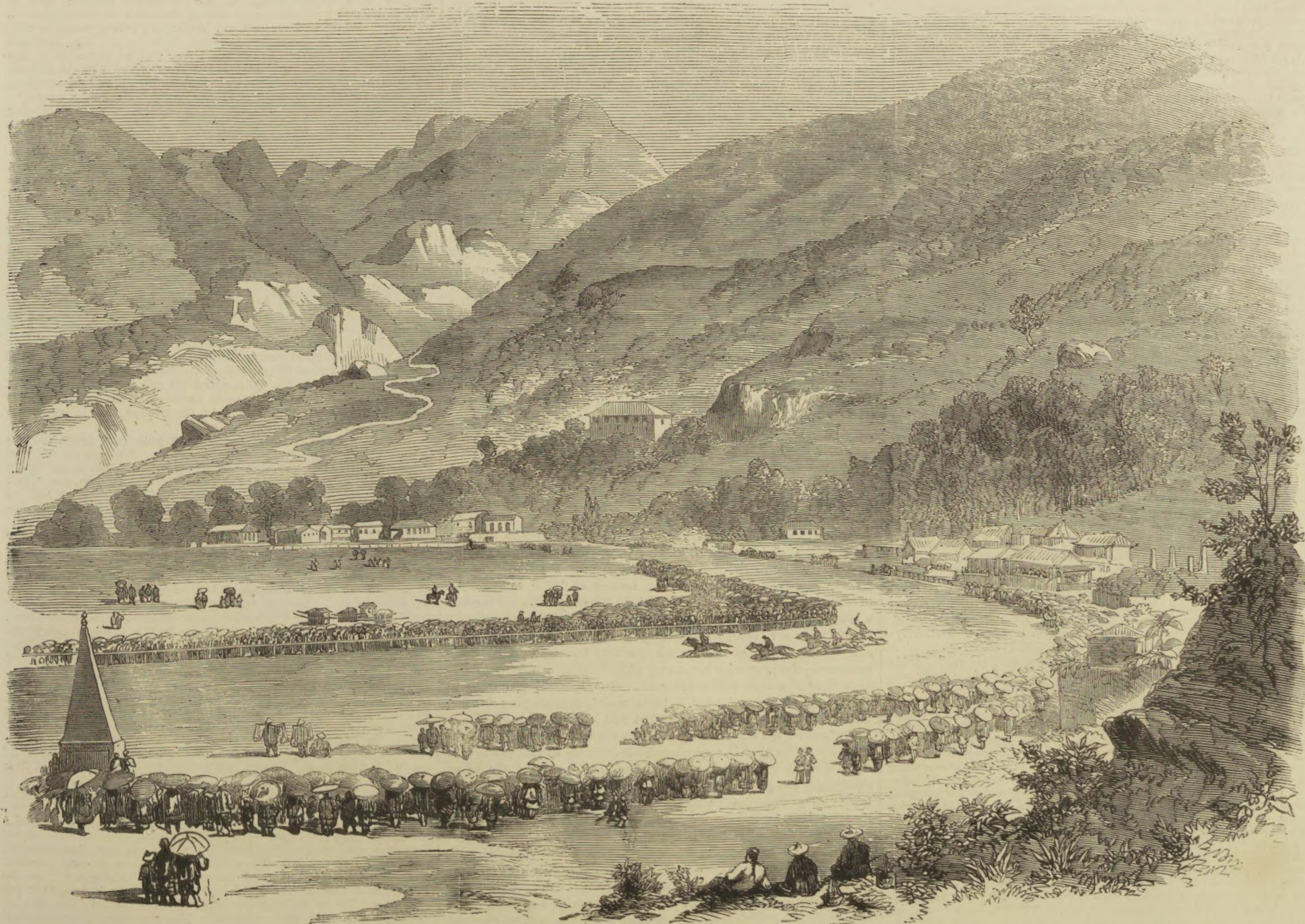
in without riders, seemingly enjoying the fun as much as anybody else. A good race finished the sport, and Hong-Kong went to dinner, and was merry."

In the *Times*, April 15, appeared a letter [from its special correspondent in China, from which we take the following extract relating to the races at Hong-Kong:—

"The Englishman's holiday followed. If any one is desirous of seeing good, steady, old-fashioned racing, where there are no crosses, and where every horse is started and ridden to win, I am afraid he must go to Hong-Kong. A Londoner cannot conceive the excitement caused in this little distant island by the race week. It is the single holiday of the merchants. They spend weighty sums in importing

horses from all parts and training them for the contest. We may smile at this truly English mania struggling against strong discouragement; but the means of amusement are not numerous at Hong-Kong. When we first see the racecourse in the 'Happy Valley' we are half-tempted to declare that it is the most picturesque spot in the whole world. The scenery, however, must not distract our attention while Snowdrop is making the running. The Grand Stand, and the booths, and the stables, and all the proprieties of the turf, by no means forgetting the luncheons and the champagne, are all in first-rate order. The one mile and a half of road between the 'Happy Valley' and the city of Victoria is at the proper time crowded with vehicles and horsemen and pedestrians, and sometimes the pace is rapid, and sometimes one of the party blows a horn. The Wong-nei-chong Stakes are of foreign sound, but also are

the Cesarewitch. Six Arabs come forth to dispute the Canton Cup, the most important of the six races of the first day; if the pace is not very fleet the contest is severe and the run honest. Enthusiasts from Shanghai sometimes come down and win away the honours from the great stables of Victoria; the Capulets and Montagus of China meet here in friendly emulation, and 'Sir Michael' and 'Snowdon' are important champions. So also are the 9st 7lb. men, the gentlemen jocks, who, principally supplied by her Majesty's army and navy, seem wonderfully brilliant to the eyes of the clustering thousands of Chinese. Three days of crisp sunshine, the only three days of really glorious weather that I have seen in Hong-Kong, crown the spectacle. Jove looks down propitious upon the holiday of the exile, and smiles to see that his best happiness is to cheat himself with some semblance of his home."



THE RACE-COURSE, HAPPY VALLEY.

SERIALS AND MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

THE fortunes of Mr. Thackeray's energetic and fresh-minded but uneducated hero continue to be pleasant ones. He beats Lord March, the illustrious and revered voluptuary, both in agility and in gambling, and is especially noticed by a lady favourite of that ornament of the Georgian era. He renews his flirtation with his cousin Lady Maria, but it is pretty clear that her matured charms have lost their spell. We find him at the end of the number about to depart from the Wells for London, with such an introduction in his pocket-book—a letter from Lord March to George Selwyn. Where will not the latter take his unsophisticated protégé? Perhaps to one of George's pet amusements—an execution. It is impossible to sav what pleasant and respectable scenes are not likely to be set before young Warrington, with such an "open sesame" as debosherd Lord March's letter. But that there may be plenty of morality within reach, if needed, Mr. Thackeray has wisely and providently made him acquainted with two men whose counsel may act as antidotes to what he will hear at the Cocoa Tree—namely, Richardson, father of Clarissa Harlowe, and a still greater man, Mr. S. Johnson, author of a dictionary and other meritorious works. A good Johnsonianism is introduced. Richardson treads on his friend's foot, and eagerly exclaims, "I ask your pardon if I have trodden on your corn!" "You have done both, sir," replies Samuel. "You have trodden on the corn and received the pardon. And he goes on mumbling his verses and swinging his stick. By the way, Mr. Thackeray illustrates his own work, and the quaint and suggestive initials to his chapters should always be noted. To the portion in which Warrington's card-playing is especially described is affixed a tiny transcript of Hogarth's "Idle Apprentice Gambling on a Tombstone during Divine Service," with the beadle's upraised cane menacing his undetected rear. The hand at cards, with heart, and knave, and queen between, will be also found by the thoughtful to have its significance. All that need be said of "The Virginians" is that every number is delightful reading; but the feminine population of these islands are clamouring for something more of "the story," seeing that we are at number seven, and as yet know only that a very handsome young fellow, who imagines his brother is dead (we don't), has come to England.

Blackwood makes it perfectly clear to us that we ought to eat horses. His arguments, though put forth under a guise of impartiality, are evidently the result of friendly intimacy with the dish, and we doubt not that the author has pony-pie on the sideboard at breakfast, and equine sandwiches brought in for lunch. And, when one comes to consider one's objections, they are very foolish. We eat pig, than whom there is no such unscrupulous feeder; and we reject horse, who will not, if he can help it, drink out of a pail that is greasy or otherwise objectionable, and whose diet is of the purest character. Some of these days the hippophagi will be in fashion; there are 10,000 horse-eaters in Vienna, and great numbers in every Continental city; and we shall be asked (as in the case of wild and tame rabbits) whether we like *Mezappas* or *Rareys*. Sir B. Lytton's novel has no particular feature, save that the grand Guy Darrell reappears to receive the worship of everybody, and looks at the young ladies of the season to discover who is worthy of his hand. A fair Amazon, something like a being whom terrified dandies in the Park have christened "Skittles," from a fatal habit—riding habit—of dashing at full speed among a group of those delicate horsemen and scattering them nino-pin fashion, would seem to be first favourite for the Darrell, but we must wait and learn. A specially stupid dialogue about colleges and celibacy fellows—the talk itself is dreary; and really the fuss which these "fellows" make about their blighted hearts is perfectly intolerable. We hope they will never be allowed to marry. The fellowship was intended either for the quiet student who is content with it, or as a springboard for the ambitious one who means to rise. If a man has not the pluck to marry and trust to his energies, let him keep single, but he has no business to ask Oxford or Cambridge to build him nurseries, and have their quadrangles cut up with his babies' perambulators. There is an article on art in Italy in which some of Mr. Ruskin's splendid cant is well exposed, but the writer is inclined to do a little in the same line on his own account, without the firework brilliancies that make Ruskin readable by men who do not believe that when pre-Raphaelite monks painted cauliflower they did so with "conscientiousness" and a divine sense of art. A good article on Oude marshes such evidence of the utter scoundrelism of the Oriental rulers that a reader wonders that any one can doubt the immense gain to the people of any annexed province that has come under the rule of England.

The two Hibernian magazines may be "bracketed" together—the *Dublin University* and the *Irish Metropolitan*. They contain, occasionally, fresher and livelier articles than are found in the English miscellanies, and the average of their contents is quite up to the mark of any of our own magazines, except *Blackwood*. The *University Magazine* for May is an admirable and varied number; and, besides being enriched by a portion of Mr. Lever's capital novel, it has two articles of political character, in which subjects of important interest are discussed fairly and fearlessly. Its Indian papers are always excellent. The *Metropolitan* is very good in performance (though less reticent and dignified than its scholarly predecessor in the field), and also very good in promise, for it announces a new romance by the author of "Whitefriars," a writer who, if he would only husband his stock of tremendous effects, and not give us more than "nine horrors in a night," would find his mastery over his reader marvellously increased, while his picturesque power, and the resources of his great learning, would be brought into more artistic play. We congratulate the magazine on having secured such an ally. It seems finally settled that the poor "magazine-writers," once so smart and defiant, are, commercially regarded, good for nothing, and a novelist must be enlisted if a periodical is to sell.

The fortunes of the characters in the *Gordian Knot* are, as we predicted, about to be overshadowed. Margaret and Philip Arundel marry; but an interview which the rejected lover has with the discarded mistress indicates the character of the coming storm; and we presume that Mr. Shirley Brooks intends to avail himself of the machinery afforded by the Social Evil for bringing out a dark lesson. The pure character of his heroine, for whom bad days would seem to be in store, will be tried by a severe ordeal. We shall express no opinion upon the process until it is complete; but the experiment is a bold one, and involves many responsibilities, besides demanding extreme care in carrying out. The author is not likely to fall into any vulgar error, such as that of depicting the vicious character in sentimental colours, and making her the unoffending victim of society; but, on the other hand, truthfulness, except from a true artist, will remove his work from the gallery of legitimate fiction to that of the moralist, which we apprehend to be outside the author's scheme. There is a pausing point in the story, now that the whole of the characters have been displayed, and two years elapse between the marriage and the re-introduction of the parties. In this number we learn that Margaret's evil parents are still in being, and may come upon the scene for evil. The wedding banquet goes off very agreeably, with the exception of an unfortunate accident to poor Mrs. Spencer, who buys a secondhand silver article of a pawnbroker for a marriage gift, and when cleaned up and presented it is found to have an inscription in honour of a tavern waiter. This chapter is preceded by a description of an execution, in which the details are presented in the most deliberate and photographic manner, in order to the sternest inculcation of the writer's views. Mr. Tenniel's illustrations are admirable, and the first, representing the child, Zuleika, among her public house patrons, is a most marvellously-finished engraving—every face and figure is a study.

"Ask Mamma; or, The Richest Commoner in England" (Bradbury and Evans); is no longer a fugitive serial, but is now a handsome volume of 400 pages, decorated and dedicated, and ready for the drawing-room. Mr. Surtees has "sold" his lady-readers; or, rather, the young ladies of the Richest-Commoner Hunt have had a blank. Mine Billy don't marry at all. In revenge, however, the beautiful lady with green velvet and white arms, whose appearance with the first number made it matter of absolute necessity to procure her biography, attains the rank of Countess, the Earl of Ladythorne having "asked mamma" and been accepted. There are marriages, nevertheless, in the concluding chapters, Sir Moses getting a wife far too good for him (as happens with most men); and the elegant Miss de Glancey being provided for, or rather providing for herself; and other matches are shadowed forth. The author seems to us to have had a plan at the beginning of his book, but, finding that he got over the ground just as pleasantly to himself and his readers by letting the reins go, and permitting his fancy to take him anywhere except straight across country, he adopted this latter course. He tells us that his work is "a continuous narrative of almost every-day exaggeration;" and if we demur to accepting this definition, simply from an inability to understand exactly what it means, we gladly allow the accuracy of the addition, that it is "interspersed with sporting scenes

and excellent illustrations by Leech." We think, and the author would probably think with us, that Mr. Leech has "made" this book, and has not only given increased vitality to the fun, but has refined and elevated it by his charming sketches of female character. The book is in no sense a novel, but it is excessively amusing reading; and such an engraving as the coloured one of the concluding dance is, in mercantile phrase, worth the price of the whole volume, which let young ladies "ask mamma" to buy.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

W. J. GRANT, whose earnest and unpretending style, in the midst of much laboured extravagance, is highly agreeable, selects two incidents in personal history, out of which he produces effective pictures. The story of "Eugene Beauharnais refusing to give up his father's sword" (367) is cleverly told. The heroic child, only ten years of age, clings to the cherished relic, and, looking up sternly in the face of the officer of the Convention who would snatch it from him, peremptorily refuses to surrender it. This incident being reported to Napoleon led to the introduction of the latter to the mother of the child, who afterwards became the Empress Josephine. "The Last Trial of Madame Palissy" (460) commemorates one of those little incidents in the career of struggling genius which constitute the Romance of Discovery. Bernard Palissy, in pursuit of the one engrossing dream of his ambition, the restoration of the lost art of porcelain enamel, has reduced himself and his family to the greatest distress. Still he struggles on, and, on the very eve of success, being in want of a piece of gold to complete his experiment, by dint of great entreaty persuades his wife to relinquish her wedding-ring for the purpose. Palissy is just dropping the ring into the melting-pot, wholly intent upon the progress of the operation; the wife looks on with a resigned and amiable expression; whilst the children cannot restrain their innocent mirth at seeing mamma's ring so disposed of. A jar of Palissy-ware standing by assists in explaining the story of the picture, which is very carefully painted.

We are sorry to see a man of ability and promise like Mr. Wallis falling a victim to mannerism and sickly conceit. He made a hit in his "Death of Chatterton," and he seems never to have recovered from its gloomy influence. The chief fascination of that little picture, which, for our own part, we never very much admired, was the peculiar and unnatural blue atmosphere conjured up about the blue velvet smallclothes of the prostrate suicide; and the painter seems to think that there is no "subject" for a picture like a dead body, and no colour like blue. In his unnamed picture (562) he shocks the sight and offends the sense, by putting before us the figure of an aged pauper, who, in the midst of his daily task of stone-breaking on the road, has been summoned to his last long sleep; and there, corpse as he is, he leans his wan time-beaten head against the stony bank, to rot uncaired for, unmixed at home, till chance shall bring some stranger step that way. Brambles, rank weeds, and hard angular bits of granite, upon reducing and fashioning which he has employed his latest strength, surround him in that dismal hole by the roadside, and such the quiet of his solitude, such the hopelessness of that quiet, that a little stoat has perched himself on the dead old man's foot, as if to triumph over the fall of helpless humanity. A grim greyish-blue mist envelops the ghastly apparition, a hard blue cloud closing in the background. We presume that, if this picture meets the approval of the artist's patrons, he will not hesitate in the career to which it points—the parish dead-house, the Morgue; and even the revelations of the overcrowded graveyard would afford him most eligible materials for future efforts in this peculiar line. In his "Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower" (369) Mr. Wallis has a more rational theme, which is not ineffectively treated. The little boy blowing bubbles, and wholly engrossed in watching their flight, is a trite commentary upon the vanity of human joys and wishes, and in that sense is contemplated with a calm countenance by the illustrious prisoner. In his other dungeon scene, "Henry Martin at Chepstow Castle" (462), the artist reverts to his favourite melancholy vein, and nothing can be conceived less enlivening or suggestive of healthful purpose than that solitary jaundiced-faced man looking with an air of forced stoical content through the bars of his prison upon an opaque blue and yellow sky, the very counterpart of that which frowns on the dead stonebreaker. Pray come to life, Mr. Wallis! before you revisit us in the pleasant May season.

More of the charnel-house! Ay, and in passages which curdle the blood with vain, indignant horror, and make one wish that the pen of history could for once be plunged in Lethe. Yet with such scenes Mr. Paton's brush patiently deals; and he describes his horrible picture as "In Memoriam" (471), and inscribes beneath it, in quaint old letters, with illuminated initials, words of Divine consolation from Scripture:—"Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil; for Thou, Lord," &c., which, in face of what is enacting above, read almost like mockery. There, in that miserable murder-hole, crouch the helpless English women and children of Cawnpore. Terror, anguish, despair are in every face; frantic, unavailing prayers, mingling with wild shrieks, seem to fill the very air; one little innocent alone sleeps, still unconscious of its impending cruel doom. Above, in the background, brutal sepoys are glaring through the opened door and the little casement, in the very moment of rushing upon their victims. The subject is too revolting for further description. The picture is one which ought not to have been hung; and, in justice to the hanging committee, we believe that it was not without considerable compunction and hesitation that they consented to its being so.

Let us pass to something more healthy. T. Brooks has two little scenes of domestic life which show thought and purpose, with much wholesome suggestion in the development. "Early Struggles" (475) is a new version of "The Rent Day," so often and so variously treated, in which the sympathies are touched without being torn to rags. We are introduced to the decent modest home of a young man working his way to fame and fortune in one of the roads of intellectual pursuit, but who, already incumbered—the expression is not very gallant—with a wife and child, finds himself a little behind the world. The landlord has come to demand his rent, the broker is there already inventorying his few sticks of furniture. With pensive but still undaunted expression—for he is of an age when a single reverse does not discourage—he resigns himself to what, it seems, cannot be avoided; and his courageous little wife, indulging in no weak, vain lamentations, looks on as though she was prepared to suffer anything with him, and to meet all their "early struggles" without repining, hoping always. And is there not hope for this small family—though the young couple do not yet see it—conveyed in that letter which the smart footman has just brought to the head of the stairs, and which the servant girl, with smiling countenance, is hastening to deliver to her poor kind master? In another half minute the seal will be broken, the welcome inclosure will serve to eject the hard-featured landlord and his ugly broker, and the whole aspect of that little struggling household will be changed. In "Contrition" (579) we have a family party of a different kind, and

the story in all its bearings is not quite so obvious, being rather suggested than told. A young mother is engaged preparing two children for bed, on a bright afternoon in summer, for the sun is shining in through the windows of the back room; the youngest of the children is in her lap; the other is kneeling before her, saying his prayers. The poor woman's face is pale; her eye lustreless; devouring anguish and deep-seated, devouring regrets have fixed upon her features, which, if once attractive, are beautiful no longer; yet, as she listens to the words of prayer uttered by innocent lips, a saving hope whispers softly, though unheard by her:—"The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart, and saveth such as be of a contrite spirit." The reader naturally asks what sin this poor broken-spirited creature, now intent upon the holiest offices of maternity, has committed that she should be a prey to remorse—that she should be denied a mother's joy in contemplating those little ones? A fourth figure in the canvas reveals the error of the past, which makes the present so cheerless and the future so full of foreboding. Emerging from the little parlour is a man, with sandy, well-curved whiskers, and most hard, sensual, and revolting expression, the very ideal of a roué about town. He has donned his dapper hat and buckskin gloves, and he sports a riding-whip; his whole equipment is that of the sporting man; and in the little parlour behind are glimpses of sporting prints, a bottle, and a dice-box. That man is sallying forth to enjoy the evening in his usual round of debauch; and he glares with a cold sneer upon the little family group whom he has doomed to wretchedness. The young mother does not even turn round from her infant charge to see him depart, for she is bitterly conscious that she has no longer any share in the affections of that selfish man. In these two little works so strongly contrasted Mr. Brooks has succeeded in realising one of the highest aims of art—pointing a moral, enlisting the sympathies of humanity, and, withal, without any tincture of maudlin sentimentality.

F. Leighton, whose début in the grand procession of Cimabue's Madonna lately took the world by surprise, and held out so much promise, hardly accomplishes all that his admirers might have expected of him. His style is hard, and occasionally verges on extravagance, and his colouring is wanting in freshness and the tinge of life. His scene from "Romeo and Juliet" (598), where Count Paris, coming to claim his bride, finds her stretched apparently lifeless on her bed, is highly ambitious in intention; and there is considerable power displayed in the composition; but the attitudes of some of the figures are overdone—too obviously attitudinising—and the whole is wanting in keeping. Old Capulet and his wife are appalled at their bereavement, the latter stooping forward over the body of Juliet, which is stretched rather stiffly at full length on the bed; the old Nurse, placed behind Lady Capulet, indulges in a violent outburst of grief, wringing her hands on high; at the foot of the bed is Paris, who, without much expression in his face, seems to be leaning for support against Friar Lawrence. Through the open curtains at the back a glimpse of the festive preparations going forward for the marriage is skillfully introduced: this, indeed, must be pronounced the best portion of the picture. "The Fisherman and the Syren" (501) is a small picture, simple in subject, treated with originality, and, though still a little hard and formal, is, upon the whole, a striking and creditable performance. The incident is explained in the lines in one of Goethe's ballads:—

Half drew she him,
Half sunk he in,
And never more was seen.

The figures are nude studies—the fair skin of the syren being contrasted with the tawny hue of the weatherbeaten fisherman; and the irresistible potency of her charmed grasp, as they seem to sink gradually into the watery abyss, is well conveyed. The colouring is richer and of a better order than that of the Juliet picture.

"The Pressgang" (512), by A. Johnston, is a gaily-coloured picture of one of those scenes of legalised outrage which in former days have broken up many a home, and furnished forth many a ballad and melodrama. Poor Tom is on his way from church, where he has just been "spliced" to a pretty lass in a becoming figured muslin, when he is pounced upon by the pressgang, and, despite a valorous show of fight on his own part, and a profusion of tears and entreaties from his wife, is carried off to serve on board his Majesty's fleet, where he will, doubtless, learn to dance the merriest of hornpipes, sing loyal and valorous songs, "shiver his timbers," &c., and be rewarded in due course with a wooden leg. All this is really suggested by the picture, which is full of bustle and swagger, capably hit off, and unexceptionally dressed after the model of T. P. Cooke and "Black-eyed Susan."

"Retribution" (531), by Miss E. Armitage, is rather a daring attempt for a lady; but its very boldness of purpose, and the grand energy thrown into it, are sufficient to command respect, if in all points the performance does not claim unqualified commendation. Placed as it is over the inner door of the West Room, (the first we enter), it will be sure to catch the eye of all visitors, to whom it will suggest an Englishwoman's view of the requirements of the present Indian crisis. A female of colossal build, the impersonation of Britannia, clothed in flowing robes, rushes like an avenging angel upon a Bengal tiger, which with her left hand she seizes by the throat, whilst with the right she points a sword at its breast. The figure displays great energy, though a little awkward in attitude in the lower part; and the savage brute the victim of her just wrath, which writhes furious but hopeless in her grasp, has been admirably studied from some living original. If Miss Armitage had stopped here we think her picture would have sufficiently expressed all that was necessary to realise the allegory intended; or, failing this, a distant sketch of some of the scenes of havoc which marked the progress of the mutiny might have been introduced without marring the simple grandeur of the foreground, and at the same time without offence in point of taste. As it is, the dead body of a mother with her two children, one of whom is yet alive, lying prostrate beneath the combatants and the various debris of clothing, &c., which strew the ground, are incidents too painful for legitimate art to touch upon.

We have now spoken of some of the more prominent figure-subjects in the three principal rooms of the exhibition. We have yet many of the same class to mention—besides leaving entire classes as yet wholly untouched—landscape, cattle pieces, architectural subjects, *genre*, and portraits. We purpose noticing a large portion of these, as well as the department of sculpture—in short, generally reviewing the contents of the exhibition in an Art Supplement next week.

Meantime we must take a glimpse at the Sculpture Gallery, where amidst much that is mediocre there are a few successful and pleasing productions. Presiding over the whole is Bell's model for a colossal statue of "Honour" (1193) intended to be erected in bronze to the memory of the officers and men of the brigade of Guards who fell in the Crimean war. Another striking object is the rather too characteristic whole length (for it verges on caricature) of Turner, the artist, by Baily, R.A. J. Thomas, the sculptor to the House of Commons, exhibits two marble groups of very superior merit—(1183) "Faith," and (1190) "Charity," the former intended for the interior, the latter for the exterior, of a mausoleum erected in the metropolis Glasgow. The former consists of three figures—in the centre Faith, looking up to heaven, her hands clasping the Book of Holy Writ to her breast, and on either side two angels kneeling in nicely varied attitude. In the other Charity is represented in a stately figure, draped, with an infant resting in her arms. The style of both these works is very chaste and beautiful, the execution true and delicate, and the blocks of marble, in both cases, Carrara and Sicilian respectively, without flaw or blemish.

Thomas Earle has two little subjects, displaying much invention and pleasing fancy, which we engrave—"Happy as a Queen" (1188), and the "Fisherboy" (1189). "Happy as a Queen" represents a young girl returning with water from a stream, who screens herself from the sun with a large lotus leaf which she has just gathered and carries as a parasol. The outline of the figure is very graceful, and expression joyous and naive. The "Fisherboy" carries a basket of fish in one hand, and his net loosely cast over his shoulders. He is walking forward with his burden, the idea of motion being successfully realised. The execution is careful and

(Continued on page 500.)

ANASTATIC PRINTING.—By this ingenious, economical, and most useful process, artists, auctioneers, bank-ers, engineers, and other societies, railway companies, and other public offices, are supplied at the shortest notice with facsimiles of their drawings, plans, circulars, writings, maps, abstracts of deeds, lawyers' briefs, &c., in any quantity, and at a COST FAREWELL ANY OTHER METHOD OF REPRODUCTION. A cake of Prepared Anastatic Ink, with ample directions for its use, suitable for use on paper, and a description of the art and of the uses to which it may be applied, sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of 2s. 6d. by P.O. order, or stamps. Estimates and specimens on application.—Address, S. H. COWELL, Anastatic Printing Office, Ipswich.

CARDS for the MILLION: Wedding, Visiting, and Business.—A Copperplate elegantly Engraved and 50 Best Cards printed for 2s. sent post-free by ARTHUR GRANGER, Cheap Stationer, &c., 308, High Holborn.

THE TIMES posted the Evening of Publication for 2d. per quarter. Chronicle, Daily N.W., or Advertiser, 8s. The Times, second day, 10s. 6d.; the Daily News, or Advertiser, 1s. 6d. per copy. By C. H. L. S. General News Agent, 27, Union-street, Bl. Hippo-gate-street.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED directly a number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to assist in a highly artistic pursuit, in connection with the Crystal Palace, where specimens can be seen in the Court of Inventors. The Art Taught (terms moderate) personally or by letter; and continuous employment given to pupils in town or country, to realise a handsome income. No knowledge of drawing necessary. A prospectus forwarded for four stamps. Arrangements made daily at LAURENT DE LARA'S Gallery of Fine Arts, 3, Torrington-square, Russell-square. Just ready, De Lara's Book on Illuminating, price 6s.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO PUPILS at the most liberal prices.—WANTED directly a limited number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to execute, at their own residences, the new easy, and artistic work now in great demand. A small premium required. The art taught personally or by correspondence. A letter or full certificate sent for four stamps. Apply early to LAURENT DE LARA'S, 3, Torrington-square, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rathbone-place). Established 1840. Applications will not be attended to after the 20th of next month.

RELIEVO LEATHER MODELLING.—LAWRENCE'S unrivalled SPECIMENS are ON VIEW at the Crystal Palace, Royal Polytechnic, Pantheon Bazaar (ground floor, counter 55), and at the Manufactory, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Established 1840.

CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 90, Cannon-street West (corner of Dowgate-hill), City.—Messrs. COTTON and WALL.—The most perfect arrangements of Light and most artistic effects in London. Photographs, plain and coloured, by the first artists in the profession. The new American Ambrotypes, coloured, in frame or case complete, from 7s. 6d.

THE HOLY LAND STEREOSCOPE.—Messrs. NEGRETTE and ZAMBRA, publishers of the universally-admired Egyptian Collection, have just published SIXTY STEREOSCOPE VIEWS in the HOLY LAND, from Jerusalem to Damascus, Mount Lebanon, and Basileon, embracing every object of Biblical and historical interest in those localities. Descriptive account of each View (34 pp.) free for 4 stamps. Negrette and Zambra, 49, Cornhill, and 11, Hatton-garden. Also of all dealers, and the trade supplied, wholesale only, at 24, Lawrence-lane, Chancery-lane, E.C.

THE HERO'S WIFE.—A Series of Six STEREOSCOPE TABLEAUX, by A. SILVERSTER. No. 1. The Deception.—2. God Protect dear Papa.—3. The Dream: the Battle Field.—4. The Dream: the Reward.—5. The Awakening.—6. The Return. The photographs of these pictures is very superior, the arrangement of the various groups of a high artistic character; and eminent judges have pronounced them to be the finest specimens of their kind. To be had of all dealers. Wholesale only at 24, Lawrence-lane, Chancery-lane.

THE STEREOSCOPE.—For 21s. per annum constant instruction and amusement may be obtained by the hire of both Stereoscopes and Slides. The Slides may be exchanged from time to time, at the will of the Subscriber, without further charge upon the principle of a circulating library. New works will be added as they come out. See Prospectus of SAUNDERS'S CIRCULATING COLLECTION of STEREOSCOPE SLIDES, 2s. 6d. Poultry, London (near the Mansion House), where may be had Views of the Holy Land, Egypt, &c., &c.

HOW TO USE THE MAGIC LANTERN.—Directions for using the Magic Lantern. Dissolving View Apparatus, &c., with a complete list of prices of Lanterns and Slides, sent free on receipt of stamp. The new Prismatic Stereoscope, from 5s. each. Pictures from 1s. each. A selection of 13 sent post-free for 12s.—HOBNE and THORNHAWK, Opticians, 121, 122, and 123, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

THE New Out Door Game, CROQUET.—This fashionable and highly-amusing game may be had at most of the leading Fancy Retailers, complete, 2s.; superior, 4s.; polished boxwood, 4s.—Wholesale, J. A. J. QUERRE, Hatton-garden.

BILLIARDS.—MAGNUS'S Enamelled Slate BILLIARD TABLES, 33 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Finsbury. Prize medal, Great Exhibition, 1851. Price Lists gratis.

BASKET CARRIAGES, WAGONETTES, and PHAETONS—choice of 100, from 14 Guineas. Built to order, and packed at a few shillings' cost, and forwarded to any part of the country. Illustrated List for six stamps.—J. J. FELTON, Manufacturer, 1 and 3, Old-street, London.

NEIGHBOUR'S BEEHIVES.—Apply for Catalogue (including two stamps) to G. Neighbour and Sons, 127, Holborn; or 149, Regent-street.

LAWN MOWING-MACHINES, with and without Boyd's Patent Improvement.—R. SAMUELSON'S Illustrated Price-book, with numerous Testimonials from the Nobility and Gentry, forwarded post-free, on receipt of application to R. Samuelson, Britannia Works, Banbury, Oxon.

FOR WATERING GARDENS.—J. L. HANCOCK'S INDIAN RUBBER HOSE-PIPES are made especially for this purpose, of any size or strength. Also the necessary Brass Taps and Sprinklers for the Hose and Union Screws for connecting the Cisterns or Water-cisterns. Illustrated price list on application, and orders by post promptly attended to.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, Vulcanised India-rubber Manufactory, Goswell-road, London, E.C.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for present SOWING, post-free at the annexed prices.—100 fine hardy annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 2s.; 30 ditto, 1s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. Descriptive Catalogues, with sample packet, for 2d.—From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Ratcliffe, Essex.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.—Sent postage paid at 8s. per packet. Stage Auricula, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Primulas, Impatiens, &c. A. D. A. Delphinium, Foxgloves, Cacti, &c. 8s. per packet. Potentilla, Petunias, &c. 10s. per packet. Also 31 sorts of showy pretty Annuals, in papers giving cultural directions, &c. for 5s.; 21 sorts for 3s. 6d.; 15 sorts for 2s. 6d. Bedding Plants in great variety. A Descriptive Catalogue of the most useful Flower Seeds, with valuable instructions on their culture, free and post-paid on application.—HUTCHINSON and MILLER, Seedsmen and Florists, South-row, Covent-garden Market, London.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They can be thoroughly cleansed from all impurities, and the colours revived, by pure scouring. Price 3d. and 4d. per yard. Turkey and extra heavy Carpets in proportion. Carpets and rugs received from all parts of England by luggage rail, and price lists forwarded by post on application. Fetched and returned in town in eight days, free of charge.—Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED TURKEY CARPETS, no matter how dirty, cleaned as pure as when new by the patent process of the Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED LACE, MUSLIN, and DAMASK CURTAINS, Cleaned, Finished, or Dyed in a very extra superior manner. A single pair fetched and delivered free of charge. Moderate prices.—Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED CHINTZ FURNITURE Cleaned, Stiffened, and Glazed equal to new. Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, &c. Cleaned and Dyed at very moderate prices by the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED BLANKETS, Counterpanes, and Dimity Bed Furniture BLEACHED and SOURED in a superior manner than has hitherto been attained in London.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

BLEACHING, Scouring, and Dyeing, is brought by this Company to a high state of perfection, which, combined with very moderate and fixed charge, especially recommends itself to the nobility, gentry, and general public.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS.—The patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. The variety of Financed Muslins is excellent. Patterns sent post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d. double designs, Plain, flounced, and elegant skirt, with Jacket complete, Colour warranted fast. A fresh arrival from Paris every Tuesday. Patterns sent post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS. The best Selection in the Kingdom. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d. A very pretty variety. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON. Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS.—The prettiest Shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure. Price 12s. 6d. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders. A drawing sent post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS, The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced; it is trimmed with ribbon. To be had in every colour and exceedingly becoming to the figure. Price 12s. 9d. A drawing sent post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street. Post-office orders payable to James Reed, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d. A drawing sent post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET, a very pretty Shape, just from Paris. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. A drawing sent post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES. Our New Patterns are exceedingly choice, and are not to be had elsewhere; they are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a breakfast dress is rarely to be seen. Patterns sent post-free. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. The price, made up, is 12s. 9d. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS for SPRING AT A SINGULARLY LOW PRICE. A simple Check. The material is Cashmere, with rich Ducape side trimming in French-blue, but-brown, Black, Violet, and the New Green, edged with Velvet. The skirt is made and lined throughout, the material for Bodice included. Price 14s. 9d. The additional charge for making the Bodice, One Shilling. A Drawing of the Dress sent post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES. LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new diestain needle. Price 1s. 6d. by post 1s. 8d. 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 8d. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

OUR NEW GUINEA FRENCH MANTLE. A drawing sent post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

INDIA LAWN JACKETS. A very pretty shape, cool, graceful, and useful. Price 4s. 1d. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

SPANISH MANTILLAS.—These most graceful and elegant Mantles, from 15s. each. BLACK LACE FLOUNCES, from 30s. the full set, the best material. BRIDAL SQUARES, richly worked, from 13s. each; at 18s. 6d. 24, Regent-street.

SPANISH MANTILLAS. A large case of these distinguished Mantles just imported direct from Barcelona. Three to Twenty-five Guineas.

COURT TRAINS. A magnificent selection of the most costly Brocade Silks, 5s. and 6s. Guineas, usually sold at 12s. Guineas; and plain Silks of every description, in all the new colours. J. SEWELL and CO., FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

EVENING and BALL DRESSES. Exclusive Novelties in Evening Costume from the first modistes in Paris (the skirts finished). The New Crystal Evening Dress, in all colours, One Guinea.

SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

FAMILY LINENDRAPERS, Silk Manu- facturers, Hosiery, &c., &c.—CHAMBERLIN and THORNE with particularity to invite the attention of Ladies to their new and elegant stock of DRESSES, Mantles, Shawls, Millinery, &c., in a great variety of fabrics, and very moderate prices.—79, Gracechurch-street, London. All parcels delivered free.

SPANISH LACE MANTILLAS.—LEWIS and ALLENBY have received a large number of Mantillas, which have been selected with great care by their lady-buys, who has just returned from Spain. The prices range from 6s. upwards. 193, 195, 197, Regent-street.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glazed, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards; and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s.

FLOUNCED ROBES, printed in French Designs on beautiful Organdi Muslin, containing 15 1/2 yards, at 7s. 6d. each, not to be equalled for less than 15s. Some thousands to select from, this day, at HARVEY and CO.'S, LAMBETH HOUSE, Westminster-road. Patterns free.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES in PARIS. LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. have just exposed for sale their Novelties for the Season, comprising Silk Tulle, Lace, Indian and French Cashmeres, Printed and Plain Muslins, Fancy Stuffs of all kinds, Wedding Outfits, Mantles, Burnous, &c.

The successive arrangements of the establishment of La Compagnie Lyonnaise have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe; the warehouses at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cashmeres, is marked in plain figures. La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Kashmere, Aachen, and Chantilly for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs, Cashmeres and Lace, but they have no success for sale in any country whatever.

ZYBELINE.—This now universally-approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich alpaca, very durable, and particularly adapted for spring and summer wear. Obtained "Honorable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Woven Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender. 80 Agents for England, BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bond-street, Liverpool.

NEW CHEAP SILKS, at PETER ROBINSON'S. Striped Silks, at £1 3s. 6d. £1 7s. 9d. £1 12s. 6d. Checked Silks, at 1 5s. 6d. 1 9s. 4d. 1 15s. 6d. Bayadere Bar Silks, at 1 7s. 9d. 1 10s. 9d. 1 17s. 9d. Plain Silks, at 1 7s. 9d. 1 10s. 9d. 1 17s. 9d. Extra Rich Silks, at 2 2s. 9d. 2 5s. 9d. 2 10s. 9d. Indian Silks, at 2 2s. 9d. 2 5s. 9d. 2 10s. 9d. Chinese Silks, at 2 2s. 9d. 2 5s. 9d. 2 10s. 9d. Plain Bar Silks, at 2 10s. 9d. 2 13s. 6d. 2 2s. 9d. Flounced Silks, at 2 10s. 9d. 2 13s. 6d. 2 2s. 9d. Extra Rich Silks, at 4 8s. 6d. 4 15s. 6d. 4 16s. 6d. Patterns sent post-free.

Address, Peter Robinson, Silkmercer, Nos. 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street, W.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES! In every Size and Colour for Ladies and Gentlemen. We are the original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE 111. and sold only by LUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London. N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

RUMBELL and OWEN, SILKMERCEERS, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London. Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Silks. Rumbell and Owen's New Black Silks. Rumbell and Owen's New Flounced Silks. Rumbell and Owen's New Moiré Antiques. Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Fabrics. Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Muslins. Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Baroque. Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Mantles. And also Rumbell and Owen's Assortment of Patterns Postage-free.

THE ROBE PLASTIQUE!!! Price £1 11s. 6d. combines elegance with economy. The texture is real Mohair and silk, with two deep flounces trimmed with Lisse, lay Green, Brown, or Porcelain Blue. Rich silk. The colours of the Robe are Silver Dash, Light Fawn, and New Green in small Chinese Checks. Everything required allowed for Bodice, &c., &c. N.B. The Robe Plastique is the most elegant dress of the season.—Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!!! The Real Alpina Kid, 1s. pair. The very best Alpina, 1s. 6d., were 7s. The 2s. Florence, 2s., were 2s. 6d. The very best Paris, 2s. 7d. pair, or 3s. 1d. Black, White, and Coloured. A Sample Pair for two extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, Paris Glove Warehouse, 221, Regent-street.

SPANISH MANTILLAS.—These most graceful and elegant Mantles from 55s. each. BLACK LACE FLOUNCES, from 30s. the full set, the best material. BRIDAL SQUARES, richly worked, from 13s. each. at 18s. 6d. 24, Regent-street. Quality guaranteed.

HODGE and LOWMAN beg to inform their Patrons and the Public that the whole of their Departments are now replete with a greater variety of Novelties than usual, suitable for the present season. ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

SHUTTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY jun. (successors to Messrs. R. Willey and Co.) respectfully beg to announce that they are now selling a large parcel of FRENCH BARGAIN DRESSES, purchased at a considerable reduction from the original price. In addition to the above, they have also an extensive stock of SILKS, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Girdles, General Drapery, &c., to which they invite an early inspection. 15 and 16, Ludgate-street, London.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Goods for 1853.—20,000 pieces of Organdi and French Muslins are now offered at 2s. 11d. the dress of eight yards; or any length cut at 4d. per yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. per yard. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free. HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

THE ORGANIZING BAREGE and the GRAPE BALZARINE do not split, but are very strong wear, and much recommended; besides a variety of other new makes in Black Bareges. Also the silk Mohairs and other new materials for Hair Mourning. Patterns free. Address—PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

MOURNING ORDERS.—NEW MOURNING FABRICS.—Patterns of all the New Materials free per post.—Address PETER ROBINSON, GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS. PETER ROBINSON is now showing some great novelties both for Mourning and out of Mourning at his GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS, cheaper than they were ever known.—Patterns of all the new makes, free per post; also, Moiré Antiques, in black and shades of grey. Address PETER ROBINSON, General Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-st., London.

INDIA.—FAMILY MOURNING.—Skirts, trimmed deeply with crepe, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Family orders supplied on the most reasonable terms. First-class Dress-making at moderate charges. Orders attended to in town or country.—Address PETER ROBINSON, General Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street.

LOCKE'S SCOTCH SPUN SILKS, in all the latest and new Fancy Patterns, for Spring and Summer wear. Patterns forwarded free.—The Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 127, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT to LADIES requiring ready-made LLEN of first-rate material and sewing, at most moderate prices. Books of Prices, &c., free by post by addressing "Ladies' Department," WHITELOCK and SON, Outfitters, 165, Strand. N.B. Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT. BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6s. 6d.; Chemises, with bands, 3 for 4s. 11d.; Drawers, 3 pair for 3s. 11d.; Silks, tucked, 3 for 8s. 6d. Children's Underclothing equally as cheap. All work warranted and made of Horrocks's Longcloth; a lower quality kept expressly for exports to India and the colonies. Ladies' Paris-wore Stays, 2s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented elastic Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d. not obtainable elsewhere. Infants' Basinetts, handsomely trimmed either with white or chamois, one guinea each. An Illustrated Price List sent free on application.—W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, by APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

BABIES' BASSINETS, Trimmed and Furnished, Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage. BABIES' BASKETS, Trimmed and furnished to correspond. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 9, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Send post-free, Descriptive Lists of COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN, which will be sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage. UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES, for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, by APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent home free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 9, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2 1/2 Guineas. Babies' Socks, 1 Guinea. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES. 2 1/2 Guineas. Packages to match, One Guinea. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Real Balbriggan Hosiery. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamois Leather, with Black feet. 53, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR.

DRESS TRIMMINGS. STRINGER and BIRD, 53, Newgate-street. (Late with Hutton and Co.) Have on hand a well-assorted Stock of TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, and VELVETS in the New Styles for the present Season.

Orders by post punctually attended to. N.B. Country Drapery and the Trade supplied with Cut Lengths at low prices.

ORIENTAL APPLIQUE PATENTED.—This new and effective Needlework may now be had of all Berlin Reposesties in town or country.

DRESSES!!! The New Flounced Muslin .. 10s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Flounced Baroque .. 12s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Flounced Balzarine .. 12s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Mohair Cloths .. 12s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Llama Cloths .. 10s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New French Baroque .. 8s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New English Balzarine .. 6s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Indian Lawns .. 12s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New French Cambrics .. 8s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New French Bri lants .. 8s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New French Muslins .. 4s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Chinese Muslins .. 1s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Chinese Jacquards .. 1s. 3d. Patterns post-free. The New Mourning Muslins .. 4s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Mourning Baroque .. 8s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Mourning Balzarine .. 8s. 6d. Patterns post-free. The New Cambric Wrappers .. 6s. 9d. Patterns post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, corner of Maddox-street, London.

READY-MADE CAMBRIC and Muslin Dresses, with Jaquettes complete, from 4s. 6d. The New Two-Flounce and Muslin and Cambric Robes, Ready-made, 2s. 6d., worth 2s. The New Flounced Lawn Robes 12s. 6d. each. Muslin, Lawn, and M-reola Jackets, from 4s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

FROM AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE!!! The New Chintz Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with every Lady's Christian name, 1s. 9d. each, post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF NEW SILKS just bought for immediate cash, and now on Sale, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 74 & 75, BEFRIEVE, 43 and 64, Eglwars-road, London, W. The above comprise all the novelties of the Season, in Flounces, Robe à Quille, Chemise, Broché, Checked, Striped, and Glacé Silks, at the following reduced prices:—1275 Robes for 2 and 3 ounces various, 15s. 6d. to 5s. Guineas. 900 Chemise, Broché, Striped, Checked, and Glacé, 21s. 6d. to 2s. Guineas. Black and Half-Mourning cloth, in great variety. Patterns of the above forwarded post-free.

BEECH and BERRALL, THE BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Eglwars-road, London, W. are now Selling, much under last Month's prices! 1,600 Flounced and Plain Muslin, Baroque, and Balzarine Dresses, at 6s. 11d., 9s. 11d., 12s. 11d., the Full Dress. N.B. Patterns for inspection post-free.

MARRIAGETROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RA'HBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and richly-stocked, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years. 11, Wigmore-street, W.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—A Single Stay Carriage-free on receipt of a Post-office order. The Elastic Bodice 12s. 6d. The Self-adjusting Corset 12s. 6d. A book with illustrations and prices sent on the receipt of a postage stamp, from which a selection of any corset can be made. Crinoline skirts and Spring Steel skirts at very low prices. CARTER and HOUSTON, 88, Regent-street, W.; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

FROM ABBEY, and CASTLE, and TOWER—from Rectory, Priory, Vicarage, and Parsonage—from Manse and Grange—from Palaces and Parks, and Cottages and Halls and homes of every class throughout the land. Notes of Approval are from day to day received by Messrs. MARION and MAITLAND, expressing admiration of the style, quality, fit, and comfort of the RESILIENT BODICE and CORSET, and the BENEDICT Hosiery, their own evidence of veracity, are in volumes, open to the inspection of visitors. Enlarged Illustrated prospectus, price-lists, self-measurement papers, &c., to any lady, post-free. All country orders sent carriage-paid or post-free.—Messrs. Marion and Maitland, Paternoster, 225, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch).

STAYS SUPERSEDED.—MARTIN'S ELASTIC BODICE is without Whalohone or Lacing, furnishing a good support and adjusted in one minute. E. and E.H. MARTIN, 81, Wells-street, Oxford-street. Prospectuses post-free.

THE NEW PARISIAN LEAF BONNET. Trimming in all colours, now all the rage. To be had post-free, with an illustration, on receipt of 2 stamps, of T. HANVEY, 21, Eglwars-road.

PARIS BONNETS, in the newest designs, from 10s. 6d. The Princess of Prussia and Alliance Hats for Ladies. The Imperial Turban and Mandarin Hats for Boys. Illustrations post-free.—W. SIMMONDS, 35, King William-street, City (facing the Monument).

RIDING HABITS.—For Morning Exercise Ladies may have a Habit made at Messrs. NICOLL'S, from shawerproof Highland cloth, at 6s. For the parks &c., the prevailing style of Habit is made from a superior cloth. Trousers of Highland cloth, lined throughout with chamois leather, 3s. 6d., are also supplied, by female attendants, at Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

LADIES' FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS, at MODERATE PRICES.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots, military heels, 1s. 6d. Illustrated price Catalogues sent post-free.—THOMAS D. MARSH

(Continued from page 498)

nicely finished. The net, though of a rough material for sculpture, is made to fall in light and easy folds.

Amongst the portrait busts are one or two which at once strike us



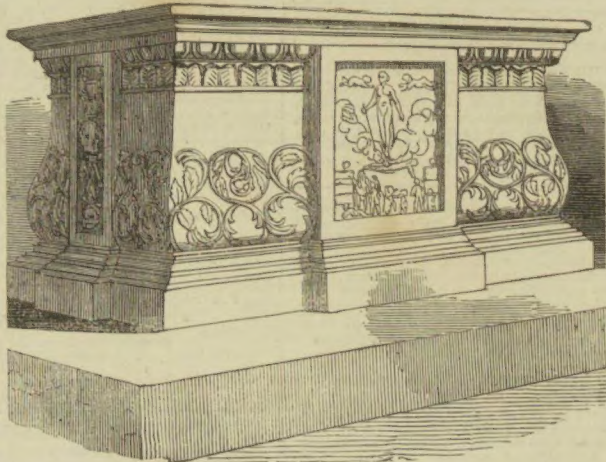
"THE FISHERBOY."—SCULPTURED BY THOMAS EARLE.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 498.)

by their lifelike touch and their evident likeness. Such the power of truth, even in the arts of design, a true portrait is almost recognisable, without referring to the original. A true portrait is that of Lord John Russell, by Baron Marochetti (1811). The noble ex-Premier has the peculiar thoughtful expression, lit up with the faint but

youthful face, the regular features of which are hit off with pure and graceful touch, full of softness and life. We do not often see the soft, delicate texture of youth so successfully realised in hard, cold marble. A Munro's busts of Madame Ristori (1247) and Bianca, her child (1248), are highly creditable performances, and will be viewed with interest by the many admirers of the great tragédienne.

TOMB OF ONE OF THE HUNIADES IN THE CRYPT OF ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, SHOREDITCH.

In this church, near the altar, there is a singular mural monument, which consists of an oval tablet in marble. On each side of a scroll, in alto relievo, is the representation of a skeleton (Death) rending an oak, the roots of which are out of the ground—a Pagan emblem of the finality of life, there being no symbol of the Resurrection, the grandest truth of Christianity.

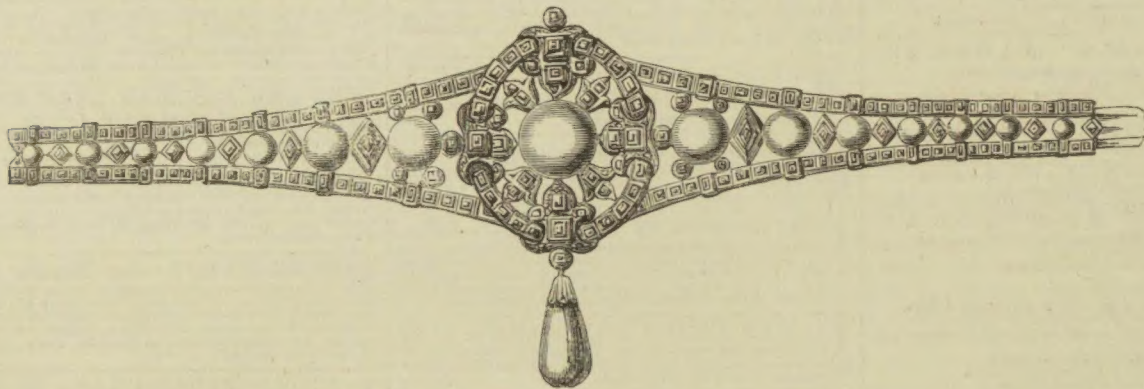


TOMB OF ONE OF THE HUNIADES IN THE CRYPT OF ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, SHOREDITCH.

The inscription, in Latin, informs us that the deceased was of gentle parentage—her grandfather being of the Royal house of Hungary. It is as follows:—

Quicquid mori debuit
ELIZABETHÆ BENSON,
Clarissimi Philosophi Filie.
Clarissimi Germanæ.
Gente Paternâ Atavis Pannovici Regibus Maternâ, Equestribus Cantianis, editæ;
Matronæ Religiosæ,
Sanctæ, Fidei, Munificæ,
Ingenio vivaci,
Antiqua Virtutis, & Fidei
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cœmeterio.
Sub eodem Sepulchrali marmore contegitur
Quo Pia Fratres cunctos condiderat
Hæc valeat; Heu! Nonagenariam
Valentem, nec senectutis sue poenitentem
Insidiolæ Libitina Fides protulit;
Et staminis vitæ non excoluta sunt
Sed disrupta
XIV., Kal., Jan. 1719.

A Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying



BRACELET PRESENTED TO THE COUNTESS DE PERSIGNY.

intelligent smile, which at once identifies him amongst a million. He is represented dressed in ordinary coat, waistcoat, and cravat, which are treated with ease, so as to avoid stiffness. Three doors off from the distinguished statesman is a charming little bust, in marble, of Miss Ingram (1814), by J. E. Jones. Looking modestly downwards, a sweet smile, speaking of amiability and happy content, pervades the

Sketch, having his curiosity excited by the perusal of this inscription, was induced to visit the crypt (which is extremely light and airy), where he discovered a tomb which M. Kossuth would probably look upon with reverence as that of a descendant of the great John Corvinus Huniades, for, though he himself never wore the crown of St. Stephen, his son was afterwards elected, and became the illus-



"HAPPY AS A QUEEN."—SCULPTURED BY THOMAS EARLE.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 498.)

trious Matthias Corvinus Huniades, King of Hungary. It is a noble altar-tomb, surmounted by an immense slab of black marble. On each of the projecting panels are bas-reliefs representing emblems of mortality, coffins opened, hour-glasses, skulls crowned with laurel, &c.; and on the south side the General Resurrection, all very finely executed. The following is the inscription:—

Hic jacet
Johannes Banus Huniades, filius,
Johannis Banæ Huniades Rivulensis
Hungari Regalis, stirpis nati ex
Dorothea filia Francisci
Colton de Comitatu Cantii Mil, Philosophus
Consummatus et omnibus, numeris absolutus aistis
Spagiriæ et professor et ornamentum integræ
Intracta et singulari morum bonitate inter mortalium
Illustriores duodens.
Excessit a Vita decimo quinto die Novembris
MDCCXCVI. Etatis sue LXXV.
In gratum cuius memoriam Elizabetha Benson
Soror ejus charissima et ex asse heres hoc posuit
Sepulchrali marmore.

JEWELS PRESENTED TO THE COUNTESS DE PERSIGNY.

THE accompanying Engravings are faithful representations of a bracelet and locket which have been subscribed for and presented to the Countess de Persigny by a number of ladies of the aristocracy. The bracelet, which is a chef-d'œuvre of diamond-setting, is composed entirely of pearls and diamonds, with a magnificent pearl centre and drop, most tastefully and elegantly arranged, and is so constructed that it can be converted into a brooch. The locket, which forms the subject of the second Engraving, is most elaborately set with pearls, rubies, and diamonds, with pearl pendant, and is of an entirely novel form and design, the diamond festoon in particular giving it an exceedingly light and aerial appearance. Both ornaments are remarkable for the quality of the jewels of which they are made, and the taste and originality of their arrangement reflecting great credit upon the manufacturers, the well-known firm of Emanuel, of Hanover-square.

Other presents and marks of attachment have been given to the Countess. One was a locket of pearls, diamonds, and rubies, offered to the Ambassador by the young ladies of her acquaintance. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary presented her also with tokens of their friendship; and, to crown all, it is understood that on taking leave a beautiful souvenir was presented to the Countess de Persigny by our gracious Sovereign.

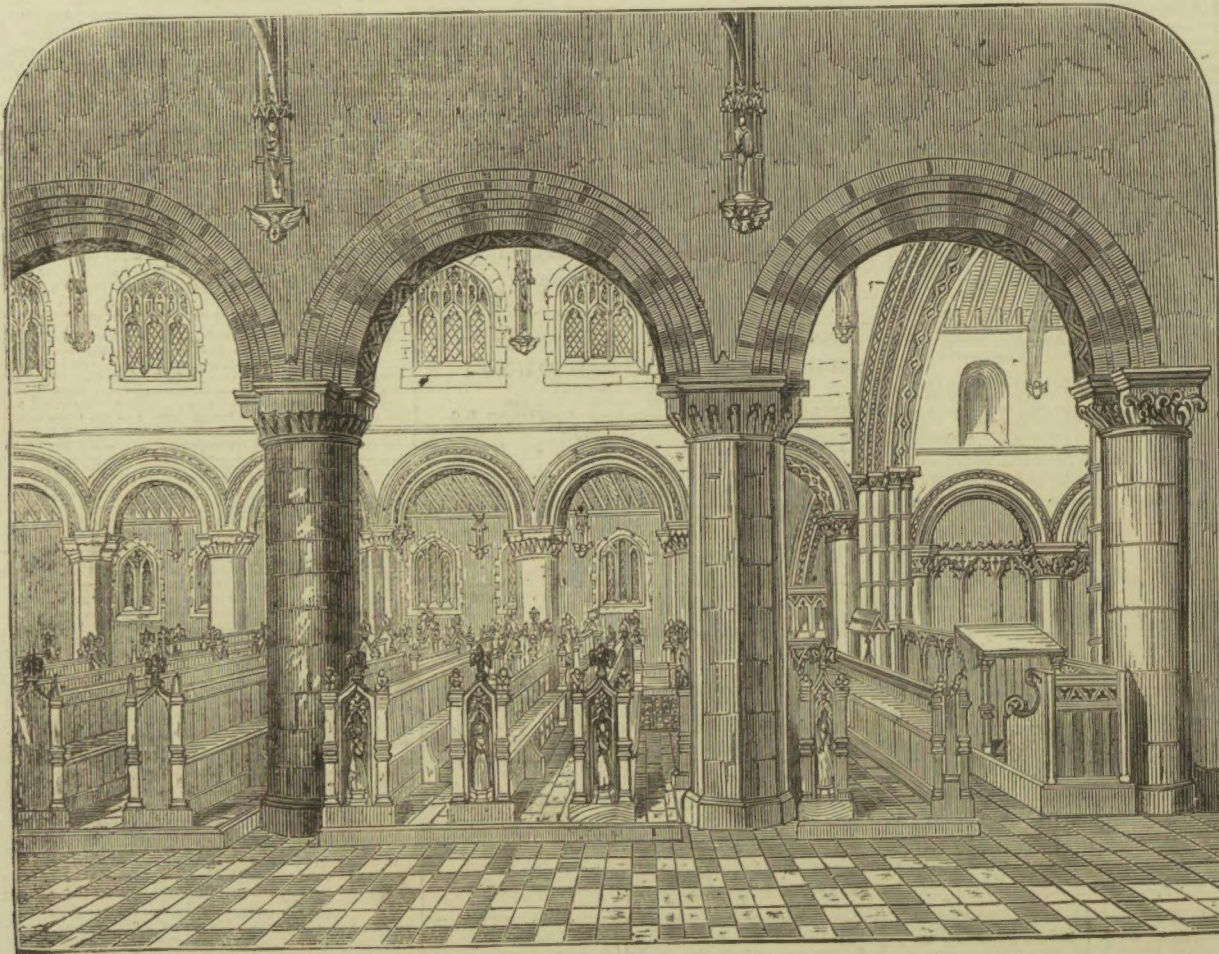


LOCKET PRESENTED TO THE COUNTESS DE PERSIGNY.

WALSOKEN CHURCH.

THE parish church of Walsoken, in Norfolk, was built in the middle of the twelfth century, in the Norman style of the age, of which it is one of the finest examples now remaining in England. The pillars of the nave and chancel are alternately circular and octagonal, and are very massive. They support semicircular arches, richly moulded, chiefly with the chevron or zigzag moulding. The clerestory is of much later date, in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, and was probably built about the middle of the fifteenth century, when the old Norman clerestory was removed. There are two side chapels, one at the end of the north aisle, dedicated to the Virgin, and called the Lady Chapel. In front of the other, the South Chapel, is a richly-carved screen, a very fine specimen of the carved work of the period (the fifteenth century) to which it belongs. The massive oak ends of the seats must be assigned to the same date. They are carved in a bold style, with side figures in deep relief. The font is very ancient, with rude sculptures in the compartments of its sides representing the sacraments of the Romish Church.

This fine parish church is highly interesting to all students of our old ecclesiastical architecture. The Rector and Churchwardens are now attempting to restore it, under the direction of Mr. W. Smith, architect, of London.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, WALSOKE, NORFOLK.